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(54) **ORGANIC ELECTROLUMINESCENT MATERIALS AND DEVICES**

(56) **References Cited**

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(73) Assignee: **Universal Display Corporation**, Ewing, NJ (US)

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(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 13 days.

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(21) Appl. No.: **17/363,506**

Adachi, Chihaya et al., "Organic Electroluminescent Device Having a Hole Conductor as an Emitting Layer," Appl. Phys Lett., 56(15): 1489-1491 (1989).

(22) Filed: **Jun. 30, 2021**

(Continued)

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

Primary Examiner — Shane Fang
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Duane Morris LLP

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Related U.S. Application Data

(57) **ABSTRACT**

(63) Continuation of application No. 15/948,086, filed on Apr. 9, 2018, now Pat. No. 11,084,838.

A compound having a formula:

(Continued)

(51) **Int. Cl.**

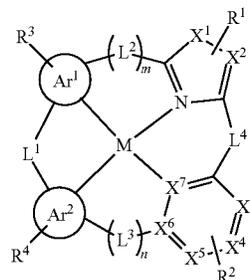
C07F 15/00 (2006.01)
H01L 51/00 (2006.01)
H01L 51/50 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC **C07F 15/0086** (2013.01); **C07F 15/006** (2013.01); **H01L 51/0087** (2013.01);
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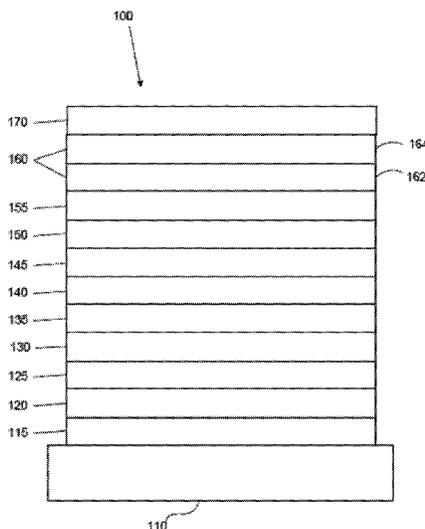
(58) **Field of Classification Search**

CPC H01L 51/0087; H01L 51/001; H01L 51/0081; H01L 51/0094; H01L 51/5012;
(Continued)



Formula I useful as emitters in OLEDs is disclosed.

20 Claims, 2 Drawing Sheets



Related U.S. Application Data

- (60) Provisional application No. 62/524,086, filed on Jun. 23, 2017, provisional application No. 62/507,835, filed on May 18, 2017, provisional application No. 62/488,107, filed on Apr. 21, 2017.
- (52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC *H01L 51/5024* (2013.01); *H01L 51/5056* (2013.01); *H01L 51/5072* (2013.01); *H01L 51/5004* (2013.01); *H01L 51/5016* (2013.01)
- (58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC H01L 51/5016; H01L 51/506; H01L 51/5072; H01L 51/5088; H01L 51/5092; H01L 51/5096; H01L 51/5206; H01L 51/5221; H01L 51/56; H01L 2251/308; H01L 2251/558; C07F 15/0086; C09K 11/06; C09K 2211/1044; C09K 2211/1074; C09K 2211/185
See application file for complete search history.

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Joydev Dinda et al.: ")-NHC", *New Journal of Chemistry*, vol. 37, No. 2, Jan. 1, 2013 (Jan. 1, 2013), pp. 431-438, XP55702144, GB ISSN: 1144-0546, DOI: 10.1039/C2NJ40740J "the whole document".

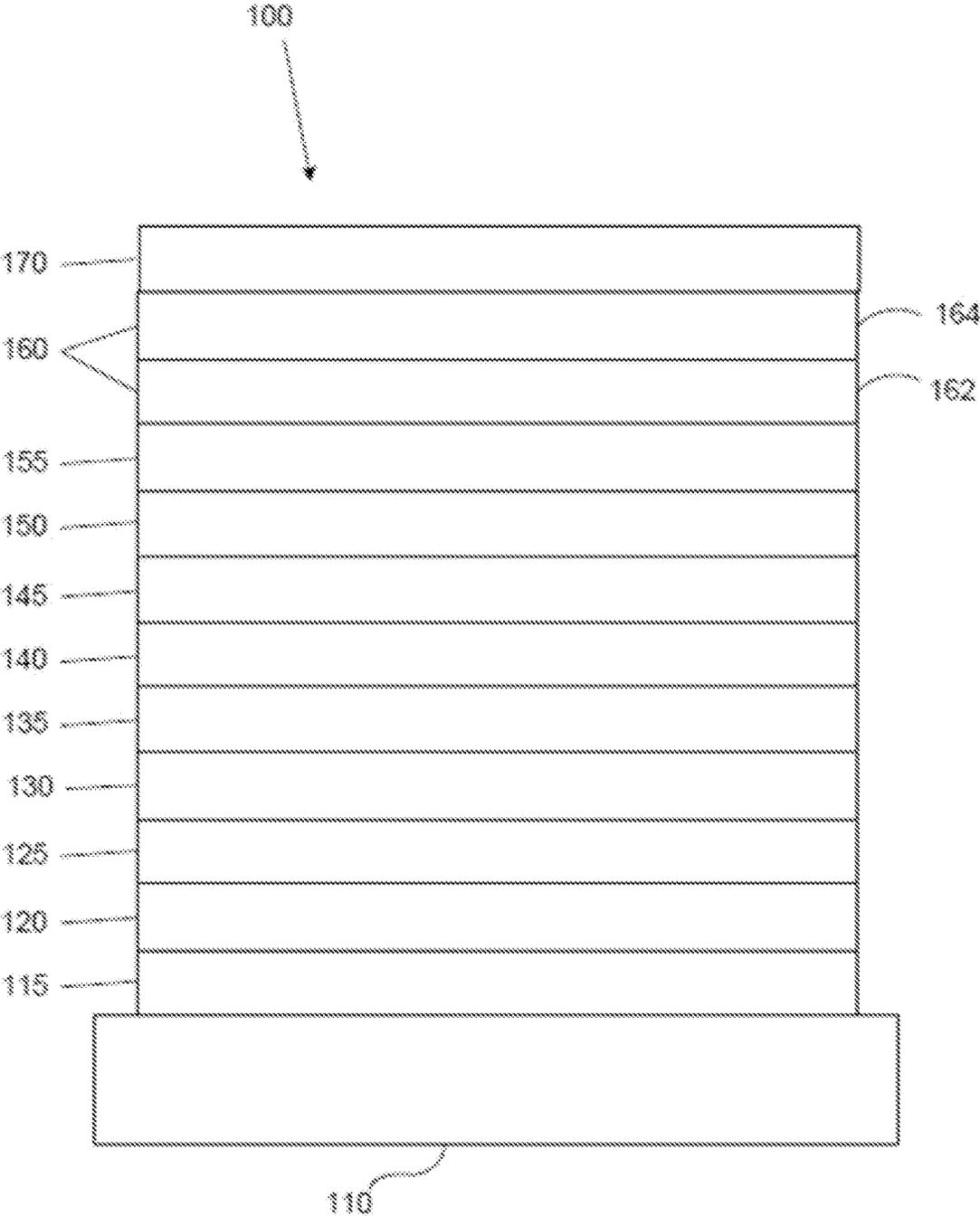


FIG. 1

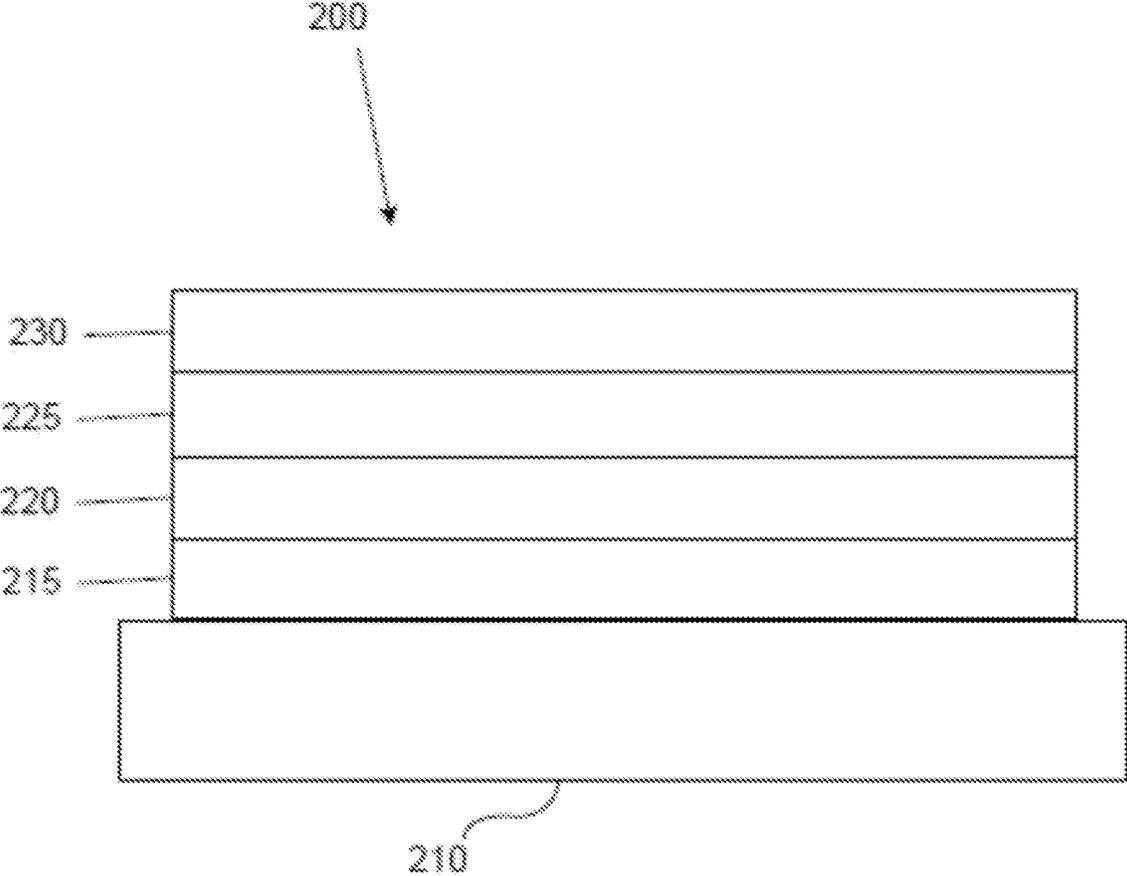


FIG. 2

1
**ORGANIC ELECTROLUMINESCENT
 MATERIALS AND DEVICES**

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED
 APPLICATIONS

This application is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 15/948,086, filed Apr. 9, 2018, which claims priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) to U.S. Provisional Application No. 62/507,835, filed May 18, 2017; U.S. Provisional Application No. 62/524,086, filed Jun. 23, 2017; and U.S. Provisional Application No. 62/488,107, filed Apr. 21, 2017, the entire contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

FIELD

The present invention relates to compounds for use as emitters, and devices, such as organic light emitting diodes, including the same.

BACKGROUND

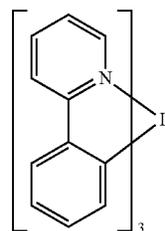
Opto-electronic devices that make use of organic materials are becoming increasingly desirable for a number of reasons. Many of the materials used to make such devices are relatively inexpensive, so organic opto-electronic devices have the potential for cost advantages over inorganic devices. In addition, the inherent properties of organic materials, such as their flexibility, may make them well suited for particular applications such as fabrication on a flexible substrate. Examples of organic opto-electronic devices include organic light emitting diodes/devices (OLEDs), organic phototransistors, organic photovoltaic cells, and organic photodetectors. For OLEDs, the organic materials may have performance advantages over conventional materials. For example, the wavelength at which an organic emissive layer emits light may generally be readily tuned with appropriate dopants.

OLEDs make use of thin organic films that emit light when voltage is applied across the device. OLEDs are becoming an increasingly interesting technology for use in applications such as flat panel displays, illumination, and backlighting. Several OLED materials and configurations are described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,844,363, 6,303,238, and 5,707,745, which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

One application for phosphorescent emissive molecules is a full color display. Industry standards for such a display call for pixels adapted to emit particular colors, referred to as “saturated” colors. In particular, these standards call for saturated red, green, and blue pixels. Alternatively the OLED can be designed to emit white light. In conventional liquid crystal displays emission from a white backlight is filtered using absorption filters to produce red, green and blue emission. The same technique can also be used with OLEDs. The white OLED can be either a single EML device or a stack structure. Color may be measured using CIE coordinates, which are well known to the art.

One example of a green emissive molecule is tris(2-phenylpyridine) iridium, denoted Ir(ppy)₃, which has the following structure:

2



In this, and later figures herein, we depict the dative bond from nitrogen to metal (here, Ir) as a straight line.

As used herein, the term “organic” includes polymeric materials as well as small molecule organic materials that may be used to fabricate organic opto-electronic devices. “Small molecule” refers to any organic material that is not a polymer, and “small molecules” may actually be quite large. Small molecules may include repeat units in some circumstances. For example, using a long chain alkyl group as a substituent does not remove a molecule from the “small molecule” class. Small molecules may also be incorporated into polymers, for example as a pendent group on a polymer backbone or as a part of the backbone. Small molecules may also serve as the core moiety of a dendrimer, which consists of a series of chemical shells built on the core moiety. The core moiety of a dendrimer may be a fluorescent or phosphorescent small molecule emitter. A dendrimer may be a “small molecule,” and it is believed that all dendrimers currently used in the field of OLEDs are small molecules.

As used herein, “top” means furthest away from the substrate, while “bottom” means closest to the substrate. Where a first layer is described as “disposed over” a second layer, the first layer is disposed further away from substrate. There may be other layers between the first and second layer, unless it is specified that the first layer is “in contact with” the second layer. For example, a cathode may be described as “disposed over” an anode, even though there are various organic layers in between.

As used herein, “solution processible” means capable of being dissolved, dispersed, or transported in and/or deposited from a liquid medium, either in solution or suspension form.

A ligand may be referred to as “photoactive” when it is believed that the ligand directly contributes to the photoactive properties of an emissive material. A ligand may be referred to as “ancillary” when it is believed that the ligand does not contribute to the photoactive properties of an emissive material, although an ancillary ligand may alter the properties of a photoactive ligand.

As used herein, and as would be generally understood by one skilled in the art, a first “Highest Occupied Molecular Orbital” (HOMO) or “Lowest Unoccupied Molecular Orbital” (LUMO) energy level is “greater than” or “higher than” a second HOMO or LUMO energy level if the first energy level is closer to the vacuum energy level. Since ionization potentials (IP) are measured as a negative energy relative to a vacuum level, a higher HOMO energy level corresponds to an IP having a smaller absolute value (an IP that is less negative). Similarly, a higher LUMO energy level corresponds to an electron affinity (EA) having a smaller absolute value (an EA that is less negative). On a conventional energy level diagram, with the vacuum level at the top, the LUMO energy level of a material is higher than the HOMO energy level of the same material. A “higher”

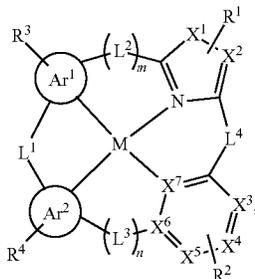
HOMO or LUMO energy level appears closer to the top of such a diagram than a “lower” HOMO or LUMO energy level.

As used herein, and as would be generally understood by one skilled in the art, a first work function is “greater than” or “higher than” a second work function if the first work function has a higher absolute value. Because work functions are generally measured as negative numbers relative to vacuum level, this means that a “higher” work function is more negative. On a conventional energy level diagram, with the vacuum level at the top, a “higher” work function is illustrated as further away from the vacuum level in the downward direction. Thus, the definitions of HOMO and LUMO energy levels follow a different convention than work functions.

More details on OLEDs, and the definitions described above, can be found in U.S. Pat. No. 7,279,704, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

SUMMARY

A compound having a formula:



Formula I is disclosed. In Formula I, M is Pt or Pd; Ar¹ and Ar² are each independently a 5-membered or 6-membered aromatic ring; X¹ is selected from the group consisting of NR, BR, O, S, CRR', SiRR'; X² to X⁷ are each independently a C or N; L¹ is selected from the group consisting of a direct bond, NR, BR, O, S, CRR', SiRR', alkyl, cycloalkyl, and combinations thereof; L², L³, and L⁴ are each independently selected from the group consisting of NR, BR, O, S, CRR', SiRR', alkyl, cycloalkyl, and combinations thereof; m and n are each independently an integer of 0 or 1, and m+n is at least 1; when n is 1, X⁶ is C; R¹ to R⁴ each independently represent mono to a maximum possible number of substitutions, or no substitution; each of R¹ to R⁴, R, and R' is independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, halogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carbonyl, carboxylic acid, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof; and wherein any two substituents are optionally joined or fused into a ring.

An organic light-emitting device (OLED) comprising: an anode; a cathode; and an organic layer, disposed between the anode and the cathode, wherein the organic layer comprises a compound having the Formula I is also disclosed.

A consumer product comprising the OLED is also disclosed.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 shows an organic light emitting device.

FIG. 2 shows an inverted organic light emitting device that does not have a separate electron transport layer.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Generally, an OLED comprises at least one organic layer disposed between and electrically connected to an anode and a cathode. When a current is applied, the anode injects holes and the cathode injects electrons into the organic layer(s). The injected holes and electrons each migrate toward the oppositely charged electrode. When an electron and hole localize on the same molecule, an “exciton,” which is a localized electron-hole pair having an excited energy state, is formed. Light is emitted when the exciton relaxes via a photoemissive mechanism. In some cases, the exciton may be localized on an excimer or an exciplex. Non-radiative mechanisms, such as thermal relaxation, may also occur, but are generally considered undesirable.

The initial OLEDs used emissive molecules that emitted light from their singlet states (“fluorescence”) as disclosed, for example, in U.S. Pat. No. 4,769,292, which is incorporated by reference in its entirety. Fluorescent emission generally occurs in a time frame of less than 10 nanoseconds.

More recently, OLEDs having emissive materials that emit light from triplet states (“phosphorescence”) have been demonstrated. Baldo et al., “Highly Efficient Phosphorescent Emission from Organic Electroluminescent Devices,” *Nature*, vol. 395, 151-154, 1998; (“Baldo-I”) and Baldo et al., “Very high-efficiency green organic light-emitting devices based on electrophosphorescence,” *Appl. Phys. Lett.*, vol. 75, No. 3, 4-6 (1999) (“Baldo-II”), are incorporated by reference in their entireties. Phosphorescence is described in more detail in U.S. Pat. No. 7,279,704 at cols. 5-6, which are incorporated by reference.

FIG. 1 shows an organic light emitting device **100**. The figures are not necessarily drawn to scale. Device **100** may include a substrate **110**, an anode **115**, a hole injection layer **120**, a hole transport layer **125**, an electron blocking layer **130**, an emissive layer **135**, a hole blocking layer **140**, an electron transport layer **145**, an electron injection layer **150**, a protective layer **155**, a cathode **160**, and a barrier layer **170**. Cathode **160** is a compound cathode having a first conductive layer **162** and a second conductive layer **164**. Device **100** may be fabricated by depositing the layers described, in order. The properties and functions of these various layers, as well as example materials, are described in more detail in U.S. Pat. No. 7,279,704 at cols. 6-10, which are incorporated by reference.

More examples for each of these layers are available. For example, a flexible and transparent substrate-anode combination is disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 5,844,363, which is incorporated by reference in its entirety. An example of a p-doped hole transport layer is m-MTDATA doped with F₄-TCNQ at a molar ratio of 50:1, as disclosed in U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0230980, which is incorporated by reference in its entirety. Examples of emissive and host materials are disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 6,303,238 to Thompson et al., which is incorporated by reference in its entirety. An example of an n-doped electron transport layer is BPhen doped with Li at a molar ratio of 1:1, as disclosed in U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0230980, which is incorporated by reference in its entirety. U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,703,436 and 5,707,745, which are incorporated by reference in their entireties, disclose examples of cathodes including compound cathodes having a thin layer of metal such as Mg:Ag with an overlying transparent, electrically-

conductive, sputter-deposited ITO layer. The theory and use of blocking layers is described in more detail in U.S. Pat. No. 6,097,147 and U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0230980, which are incorporated by reference in their entireties. Examples of injection layers are provided in U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2004/0174116, which is incorporated by reference in its entirety. A description of protective layers may be found in U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2004/0174116, which is incorporated by reference in its entirety.

FIG. 2 shows an inverted OLED 200. The device includes a substrate 210, a cathode 215, an emissive layer 220, a hole transport layer 225, and an anode 230. Device 200 may be fabricated by depositing the layers described, in order. Because the most common OLED configuration has a cathode disposed over the anode, and device 200 has cathode 215 disposed under anode 230, device 200 may be referred to as an "inverted" OLED. Materials similar to those described with respect to device 100 may be used in the corresponding layers of device 200. FIG. 2 provides one example of how some layers may be omitted from the structure of device 100.

The simple layered structure illustrated in FIGS. 1 and 2 is provided by way of non-limiting example, and it is understood that embodiments of the invention may be used in connection with a wide variety of other structures. The specific materials and structures described are exemplary in nature, and other materials and structures may be used. Functional OLEDs may be achieved by combining the various layers described in different ways, or layers may be omitted entirely, based on design, performance, and cost factors. Other layers not specifically described may also be included. Materials other than those specifically described may be used. Although many of the examples provided herein describe various layers as comprising a single material, it is understood that combinations of materials, such as a mixture of host and dopant, or more generally a mixture, may be used. Also, the layers may have various sublayers. The names given to the various layers herein are not intended to be strictly limiting. For example, in device 200, hole transport layer 225 transports holes and injects holes into emissive layer 220, and may be described as a hole transport layer or a hole injection layer. In one embodiment, an OLED may be described as having an "organic layer" disposed between a cathode and an anode. This organic layer may comprise a single layer, or may further comprise multiple layers of different organic materials as described, for example, with respect to FIGS. 1 and 2.

Structures and materials not specifically described may also be used, such as OLEDs comprised of polymeric materials (PLEDs) such as disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 5,247,190 to Friend et al., which is incorporated by reference in its entirety. By way of further example, OLEDs having a single organic layer may be used. OLEDs may be stacked, for example as described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,707,745 to Forrest et al, which is incorporated by reference in its entirety. The OLED structure may deviate from the simple layered structure illustrated in FIGS. 1 and 2. For example, the substrate may include an angled reflective surface to improve out-coupling, such as a mesa structure as described in U.S. Pat. No. 6,091,195 to Forrest et al., and/or a pit structure as described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,834,893 to Bulovic et al., which are incorporated by reference in their entireties.

Unless otherwise specified, any of the layers of the various embodiments may be deposited by any suitable method. For the organic layers, preferred methods include thermal evaporation, ink-jet, such as described in U.S. Pat.

Nos. 6,013,982 and 6,087,196, which are incorporated by reference in their entireties, organic vapor phase deposition (OVPD), such as described in U.S. Pat. No. 6,337,102 to Forrest et al., which is incorporated by reference in its entirety, and deposition by organic vapor jet printing (OVJP), such as described in U.S. Pat. No. 7,431,968, which is incorporated by reference in its entirety. Other suitable deposition methods include spin coating and other solution based processes. Solution based processes are preferably carried out in nitrogen or an inert atmosphere. For the other layers, preferred methods include thermal evaporation. Preferred patterning methods include deposition through a mask, cold welding such as described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,294,398 and 6,468,819, which are incorporated by reference in their entireties, and patterning associated with some of the deposition methods such as ink-jet and OVJD. Other methods may also be used. The materials to be deposited may be modified to make them compatible with a particular deposition method. For example, substituents such as alkyl and aryl groups, branched or unbranched, and preferably containing at least 3 carbons, may be used in small molecules to enhance their ability to undergo solution processing. Substituents having 20 carbons or more may be used, and 3-20 carbons is a preferred range. Materials with asymmetric structures may have better solution processibility than those having symmetric structures, because asymmetric materials may have a lower tendency to recrystallize. Dendrimer substituents may be used to enhance the ability of small molecules to undergo solution processing.

Devices fabricated in accordance with embodiments of the present invention may further optionally comprise a barrier layer. One purpose of the barrier layer is to protect the electrodes and organic layers from damaging exposure to harmful species in the environment including moisture, vapor and/or gases, etc. The barrier layer may be deposited over, under or next to a substrate, an electrode, or over any other parts of a device including an edge. The barrier layer may comprise a single layer, or multiple layers. The barrier layer may be formed by various known chemical vapor deposition techniques and may include compositions having a single phase as well as compositions having multiple phases. Any suitable material or combination of materials may be used for the barrier layer. The barrier layer may incorporate an inorganic or an organic compound or both. The preferred barrier layer comprises a mixture of a polymeric material and a non-polymeric material as described in U.S. Pat. No. 7,968,146, PCT Pat. Application Nos. PCT/US2007/023098 and PCT/US2009/042829, which are herein incorporated by reference in their entireties. To be considered a "mixture", the aforesaid polymeric and non-polymeric materials comprising the barrier layer should be deposited under the same reaction conditions and/or at the same time. The weight ratio of polymeric to non-polymeric material may be in the range of 95:5 to 5:95. The polymeric material and the non-polymeric material may be created from the same precursor material. In one example, the mixture of a polymeric material and a non-polymeric material consists essentially of polymeric silicon and inorganic silicon.

Devices fabricated in accordance with embodiments of the invention can be incorporated into a wide variety of electronic component modules (or units) that can be incorporated into a variety of electronic products or intermediate components. Examples of such electronic products or intermediate components include display screens, lighting devices such as discrete light source devices or lighting panels, etc. that can be utilized by the end-user product

manufacturers. Such electronic component modules can optionally include the driving electronics and/or power source(s). Devices fabricated in accordance with embodiments of the invention can be incorporated into a wide variety of consumer products that have one or more of the electronic component modules (or units) incorporated therein. A consumer product comprising an OLED that includes the compound of the present disclosure in the organic layer in the OLED is disclosed. Such consumer products would include any kind of products that include one or more light source(s) and/or one or more of some type of visual displays. Some examples of such consumer products include flat panel displays, computer monitors, medical monitors, televisions, billboards, lights for interior or exterior illumination and/or signaling, heads-up displays, fully or partially transparent displays, flexible displays, laser printers, telephones, mobile phones, tablets, phablets, personal digital assistants (PDAs), wearable devices, laptop computers, digital cameras, camcorders, viewfinders, micro-displays (displays that are less than 2 inches diagonal), 3-D displays, virtual reality or augmented reality displays, vehicles, video walls comprising multiple displays tiled together, theater or stadium screen, and a sign. Various control mechanisms may be used to control devices fabricated in accordance with the present invention, including passive matrix and active matrix. Many of the devices are intended for use in a temperature range comfortable to humans, such as 18 degrees C. to 30 degrees C., and more preferably at room temperature (20-25 degrees C.), but could be used outside this temperature range, for example, from -40 degree C. to +80 degree C.

The materials and structures described herein may have applications in devices other than OLEDs. For example, other optoelectronic devices such as organic solar cells and organic photodetectors may employ the materials and structures. More generally, organic devices, such as organic transistors, may employ the materials and structures.

The term "halo," "halogen," or "halide" as used herein includes fluorine, chlorine, bromine, and iodine.

The term "alkyl" as used herein contemplates both straight and branched chain alkyl radicals. Preferred alkyl groups are those containing from one to fifteen carbon atoms and includes methyl, ethyl, propyl, 1-methylethyl, butyl, 1-methylpropyl, 2-methylpropyl, pentyl, 1-methylbutyl, 2-methylbutyl, 3-methylbutyl, 1,1-dimethylpropyl, 1,2-dimethylpropyl, 2,2-dimethylpropyl, and the like. Additionally, the alkyl group may be optionally substituted.

The term "cycloalkyl" as used herein contemplates cyclic alkyl radicals. Preferred cycloalkyl groups are those containing 3 to 10 ring carbon atoms and includes cyclopropyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, adamantyl, and the like. Additionally, the cycloalkyl group may be optionally substituted.

The term "alkenyl" as used herein contemplates both straight and branched chain alkene radicals. Preferred alkenyl groups are those containing two to fifteen carbon atoms. Additionally, the alkenyl group may be optionally substituted.

The term "alkynyl" as used herein contemplates both straight and branched chain alkyne radicals. Preferred alkynyl groups are those containing two to fifteen carbon atoms. Additionally, the alkynyl group may be optionally substituted.

The terms "aralkyl" or "arylalkyl" as used herein are used interchangeably and contemplate an alkyl group that has as a substituent an aromatic group. Additionally, the aralkyl group may be optionally substituted.

The term "heterocyclic group" as used herein contemplates aromatic and non-aromatic cyclic radicals. Hetero-aromatic cyclic radicals also means heteroaryl. Preferred hetero-non-aromatic cyclic groups are those containing 3 to 7 ring atoms which includes at least one hetero atom, and includes cyclic amines such as morpholino, piperidino, pyrrolidino, and the like, and cyclic ethers, such as tetrahydrofuran, tetrahydropyran, and the like. Additionally, the heterocyclic group may be optionally substituted.

The term "aryl" or "aromatic group" as used herein contemplates single-ring groups and polycyclic ring systems. The polycyclic rings may have two or more rings in which two carbons are common to two adjoining rings (the rings are "fused") wherein at least one of the rings is aromatic, e.g., the other rings can be cycloalkyls, cycloalkenyls, aryl, heterocycles, and/or heteroaryls. Preferred aryl groups are those containing six to thirty carbon atoms, preferably six to twenty carbon atoms, more preferably six to twelve carbon atoms. Especially preferred is an aryl group having six carbons, ten carbons or twelve carbons. Suitable aryl groups include phenyl, biphenyl, triphenyl, triphenylene, tetraphenylene, naphthalene, anthracene, phenalene, phenanthrene, fluorene, pyrene, chrysene, perylene, and azulene, preferably phenyl, biphenyl, triphenyl, triphenylene, fluorene, and naphthalene. Additionally, the aryl group may be optionally substituted.

The term "heteroaryl" as used herein contemplates single-ring hetero-aromatic groups that may include from one to five heteroatoms. The term heteroaryl also includes polycyclic hetero-aromatic systems having two or more rings in which two atoms are common to two adjoining rings (the rings are "fused") wherein at least one of the rings is a heteroaryl, e.g., the other rings can be cycloalkyls, cycloalkenyls, aryl, heterocycles, and/or heteroaryls. Preferred heteroaryl groups are those containing three to thirty carbon atoms, preferably three to twenty carbon atoms, more preferably three to twelve carbon atoms. Suitable heteroaryl groups include dibenzothiophene, dibenzofuran, dibenzoselenophene, furan, thiophene, benzofuran, benzothiophene, benzoselenophene, carbazole, indolocarbazole, pyridylindole, pyrrolodipyridine, pyrazole, imidazole, triazole, oxazole, thiazole, oxadiazole, oxatriazole, dioxazole, thiadiazole, pyridine, pyridazine, pyrimidine, pyrazine, triazine, oxazine, oxathiazine, oxadiazine, indole, benzimidazole, indazole, indoxazine, benzoxazole, benzisoxazole, benzothiazole, quinoline, isoquinoline, cinnoline, quinazoline, quinoxaline, naphthyridine, phthalazine, pteridine, xanthene, acridine, phenazine, phenothiazine, phenoxazine, benzofuropridine, furodipyridine, benzothienopyridine, thienodipyridine, benzoselenophenopyridine, and selenophenodipyridine, preferably dibenzothiophene, dibenzofuran, dibenzoselenophene, carbazole, indolocarbazole, imidazole, pyridine, triazine, benzimidazole, 1,2-azaborine, 1,3-azaborine, 1,4-azaborine, borazine, and aza-analogs thereof. Additionally, the heteroaryl group may be optionally substituted.

The alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aralkyl, heterocyclic group, aryl, and heteroaryl may be unsubstituted or may be substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of deuterium, halogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, cyclic amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carbonyl, carboxylic acid, ether, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof.

As used herein, "substituted" indicates that a substituent other than H is bonded to the relevant position, such as

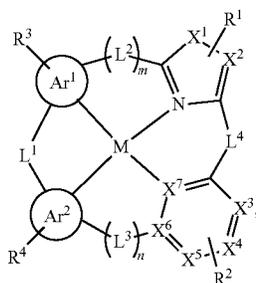
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carbon. Thus, for example, where R^1 is mono-substituted, then one R^1 must be other than H. Similarly, where R^1 is di-substituted, then two of R^1 must be other than H. Similarly, where R^1 is unsubstituted, R^1 is hydrogen for all available positions. The maximum number of substitutions possible in a structure (for example, a particular ring or fused ring system) will depend on the number of atoms with available valencies.

The "aza" designation in the fragments described herein, i.e. aza-dibenzofuran, aza-dibenzothiophene, etc. means that one or more of the C—H groups in the respective fragment can be replaced by a nitrogen atom, for example, and without any limitation, azatriphenylene encompasses both dibenzo[f,h]quinoxaline and dibenzo[f,h]quinoline. One of ordinary skill in the art can readily envision other nitrogen analogs of the aza-derivatives described above, and all such analogs are intended to be encompassed by the terms as set forth herein.

It is to be understood that when a molecular fragment is described as being a substituent or otherwise attached to another moiety, its name may be written as if it were a fragment (e.g. phenyl, phenylene, naphthyl, dibenzofuryl) or as if it were the whole molecule (e.g. benzene, naphthalene, dibenzofuran). As used herein, these different ways of designating a substituent or attached fragment are considered to be equivalent.

According to an aspect of the present disclosure, a compound having a formula:



Formula I is disclosed. In Formula I, M is Pt or Pd; Ar^1 and Ar^2 are each independently a 5-membered or 6-membered aromatic ring; X^1 is selected from the group consisting of NR, BR, O, S, CRR', SiRR'; X^2 to X^7 are each independently a C or N; L^1 is selected from the group consisting of direct bond, NR, BR, O, S, CRR', SiRR', alkyl, cycloalkyl, and combinations thereof; L^2 , L^3 , and L^4 are each independently selected from the group consisting of NR, BR, O, S, CRR', SiRR', alkyl, cycloalkyl, and combinations thereof; m and n are each independently an integer of 0 or 1, and m+n is at least 1; when n is 1, X^6 is C; R^1 to R^4 each independently represent mono to a maximum possible number of substitutions, or no substitution; and each of R^1 to R^4 , R, and R' is independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, halogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carbonyl, carboxylic acid, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof; and wherein any two substituents are optionally joined or fused into a ring.

In some embodiments of the compound, each of R^1 to R^4 , R, and R' is independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, fluorine, alkyl, cycloalkyl,

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heteroalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, aryl, heteroaryl, nitrile, isonitrile, and combinations thereof.

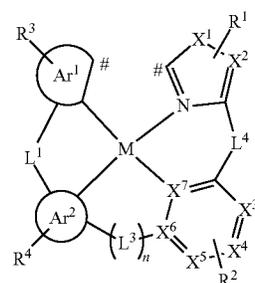
In some embodiments of the compound, m is 0 and n is 1. In some embodiments, m is 1 and n is 0. In some embodiments, m is 1 and n is 1.

In some embodiments of the compound, X^7 is N or C.

In some embodiments of the compound, R^1 and L^4 are joined or fused into a ring, or R^2 and L^4 are joined or fused into a ring.

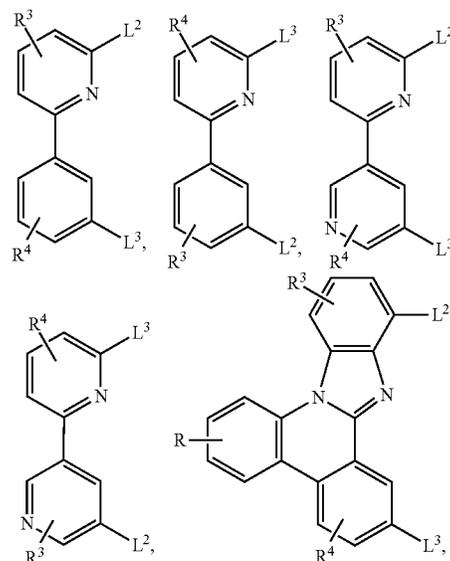
In some embodiments of the compound, one of X^3 to X^7 is N, the remaining X^3 to X^7 are C. In some embodiments, L^1 is a direct bond.

In some embodiments of the compound, the compound has the formula:



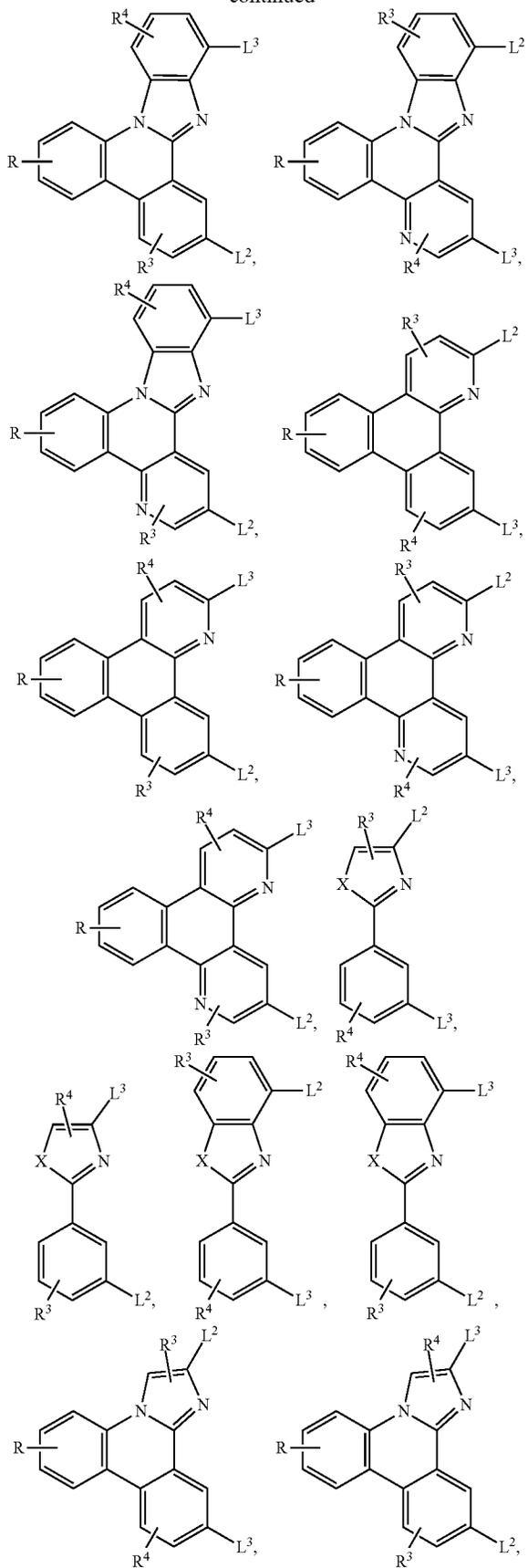
wherein at least one of the positions marked by # is R^1 or R^3 that is not hydrogen or deuterium. In some embodiments, at least one of the positions marked by # is R^1 or R^3 that is a 5- or 6-membered carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring, which can be further substituted. In some embodiments, at least one of the positions marked by # is R^1 or R^3 that is a substituted or unsubstituted phenyl. In some embodiments, when only one of the positions marked by # is R^1 or R^3 that is not hydrogen or deuterium, the remaining one of the positions marked by # is corresponding R^1 or R^3 that is hydrogen or deuterium.

In some embodiments of the compound, Ar^1 - L^1 - Ar^2 is selected from the group consisting of:



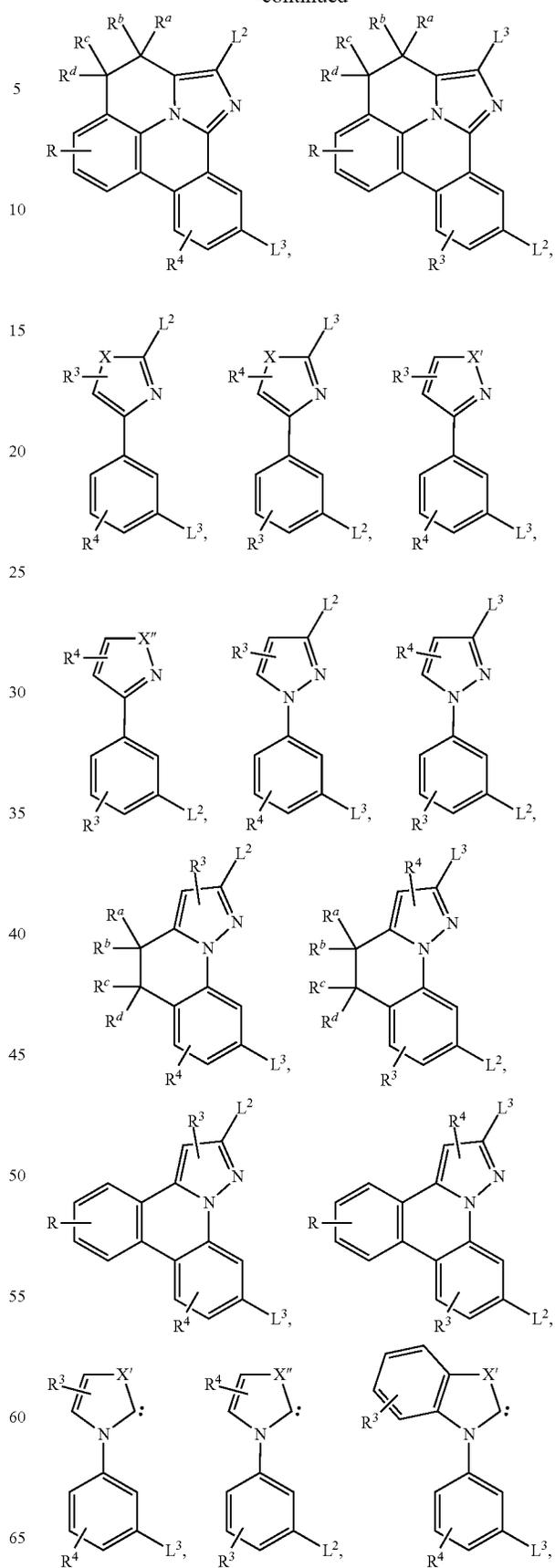
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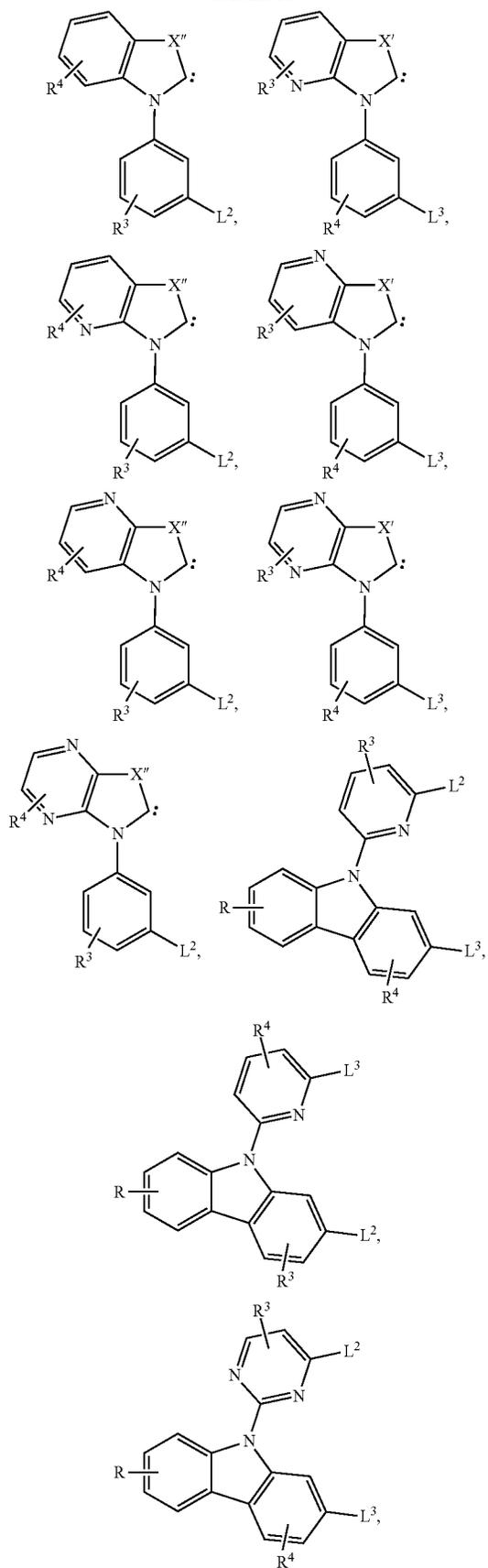
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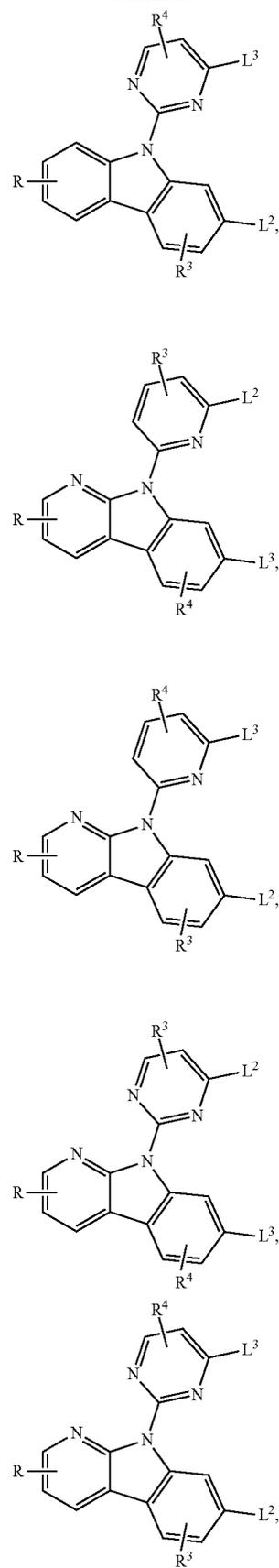
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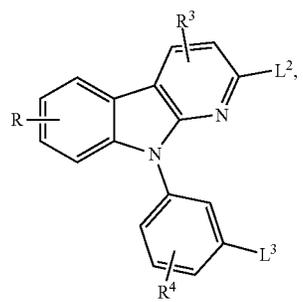
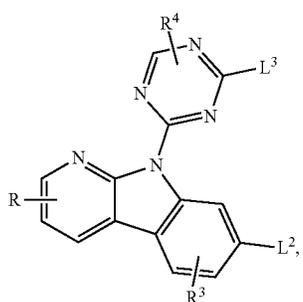
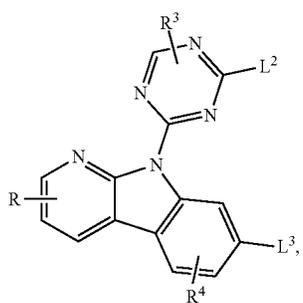
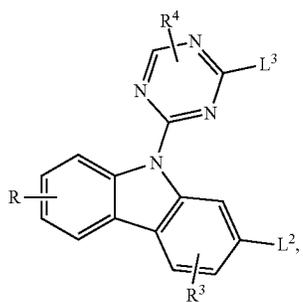
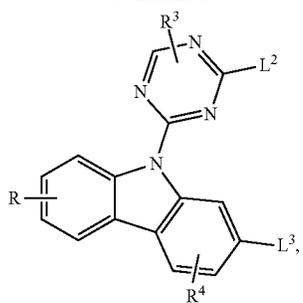
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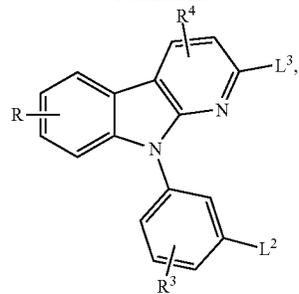
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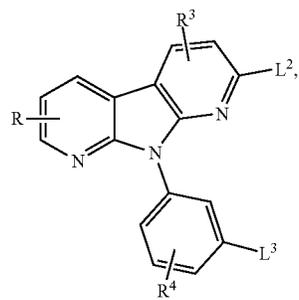
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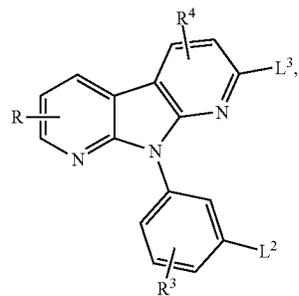
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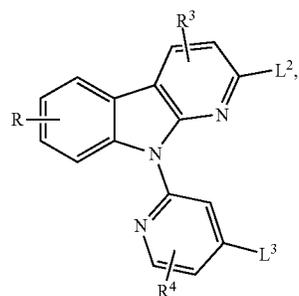
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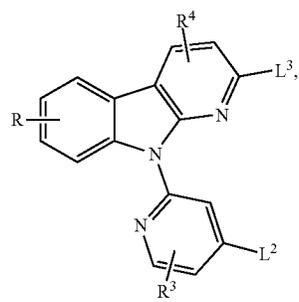
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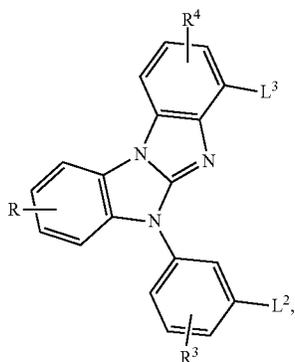
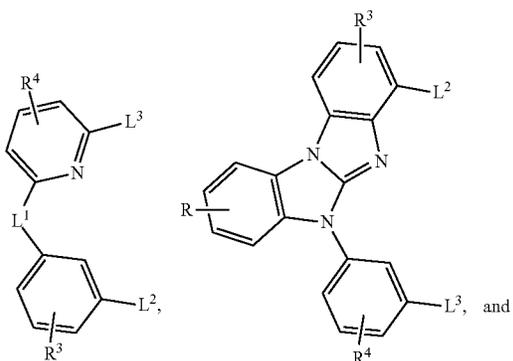
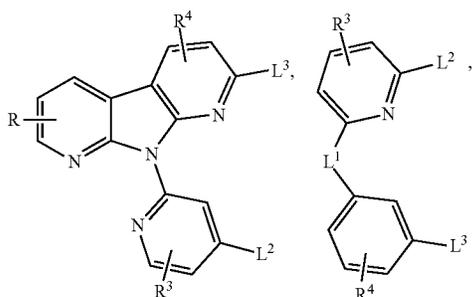
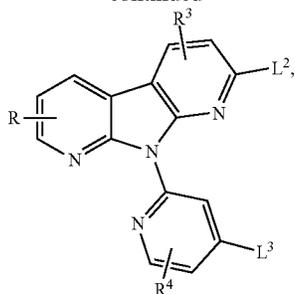
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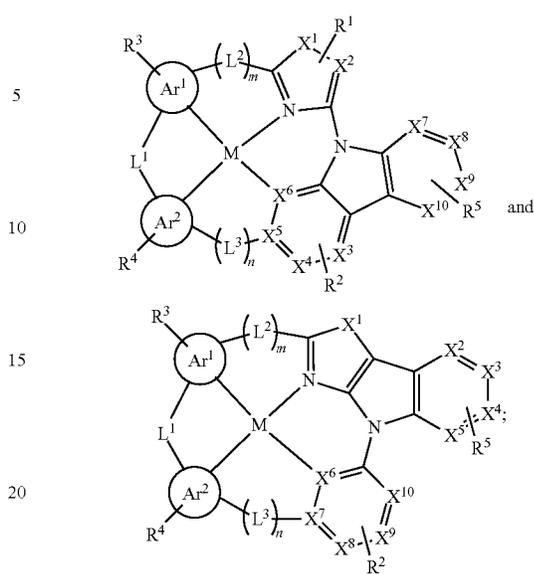
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wherein X is O, S, NR', BR', CR'R'', or SiR'R'', wherein X' is O, S, NR', BR', CR'R'', SiR'R'', NL², BL², CR'L², or SiR'L², and wherein X'' is O, S, NR', BR', CR'R'', SiR'R'', NL³, BL³, CR'L³, or SiR'L³.

In some embodiments, the compound is selected from the group consisting of:

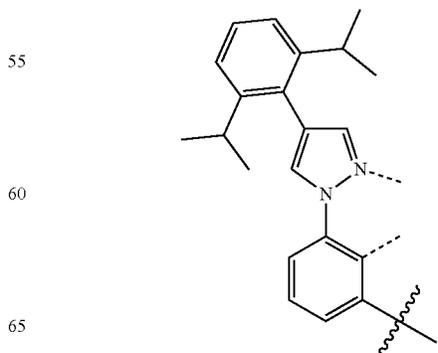
18



wherein X² to X¹⁰ are each independently a C or N; wherein R¹ to R⁵ each independently represents mono to a maximum possible number of substitutions, or no substitution; and wherein each of R¹ to R⁵ is independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, halogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carbonyl, carboxylic acid, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof; and wherein any two adjacent substituents are optionally joined to form into a ring. In some embodiments, each of R¹ to R⁵ is independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, fluorine, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, aryl, heteroaryl, nitrile, isonitrile, and combinations thereof.

In some embodiments, the compound is selected from the group consisting of Compound x having the formula (L_{Ai})_xPt(L_{Bj}); where x is an integer defined by x=96i+j-96, where i is an integer from 1 to 42, and j is an integer from 1 to 96; and wherein L_{Ai} has the following structures based on formula

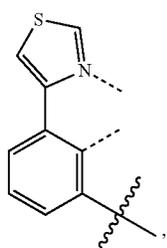
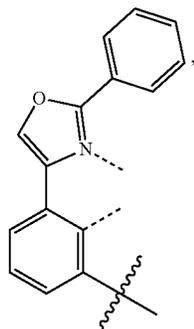
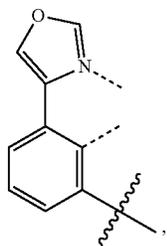
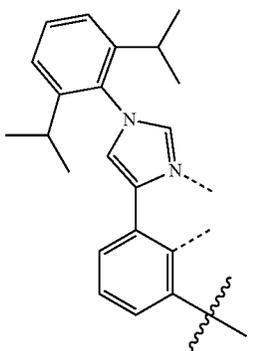
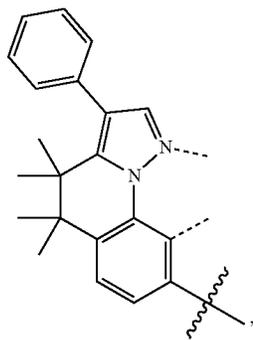
L_{A1}



65

19

-continued



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-continued

L₄₂

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L₄₃

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L₄₄

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L₄₅

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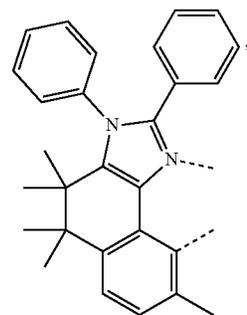
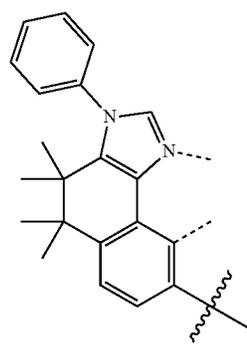
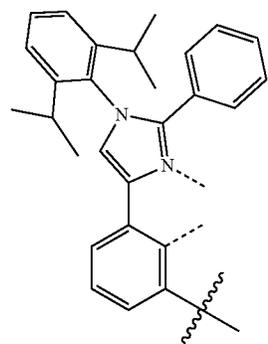
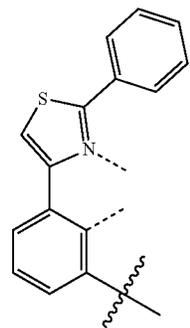
55

L₄₆

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65

L₄₇



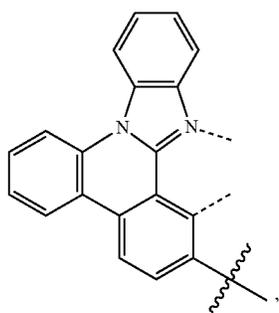
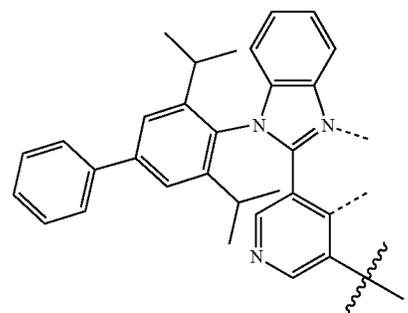
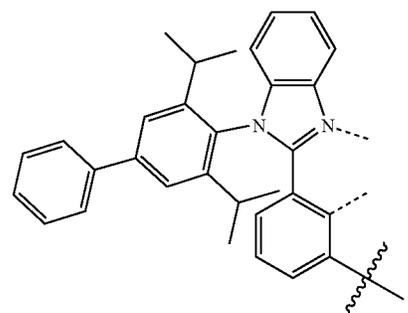
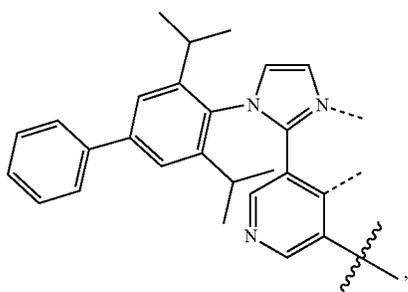
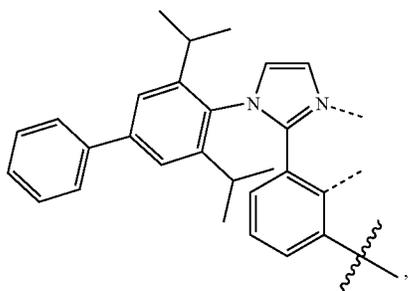
L₄₈

L₄₉

L₄₁₀

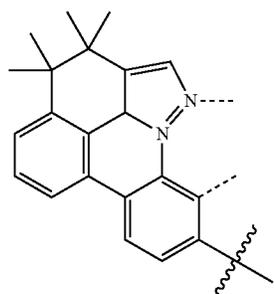
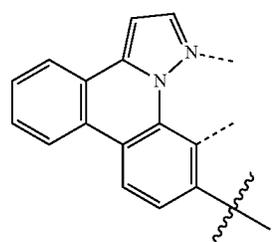
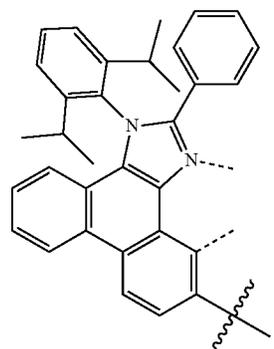
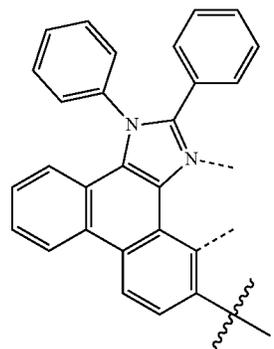
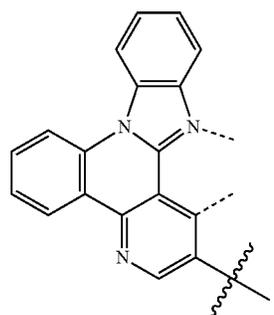
21

-continued



22

-continued



L_{A11}

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L_{A12}

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A13

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A14

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A15

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L_{A16}

L_{A17}

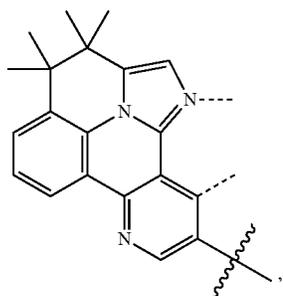
L_{A18}

L_{A19}

L_{A20}

23

-continued



L_{A21}

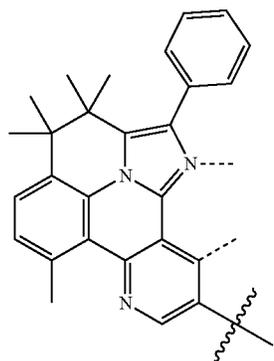
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24

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L_{A25}

L_{A22} 20

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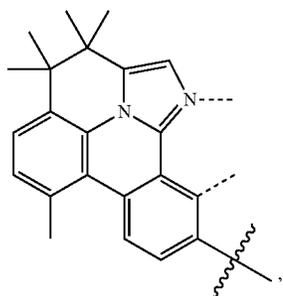
35

L_{A23}

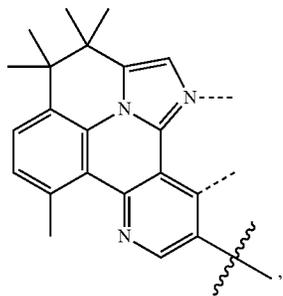
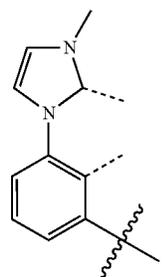
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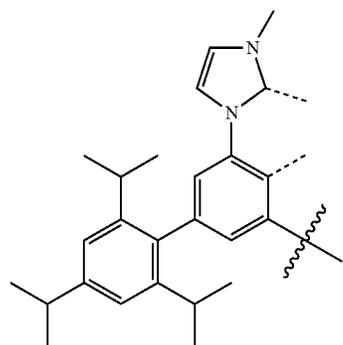
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L_{A26}



L_{A27}



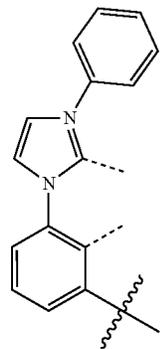
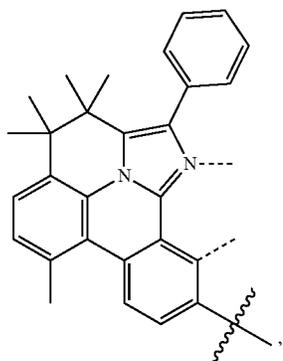
L_{A24}

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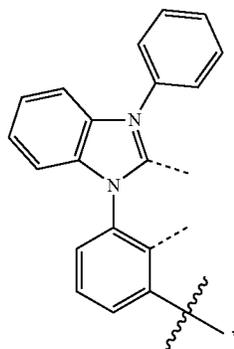
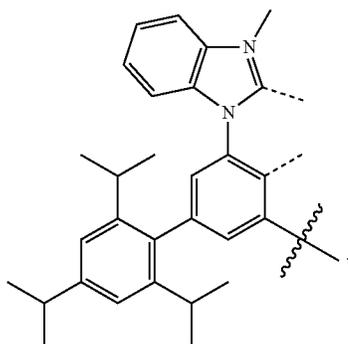
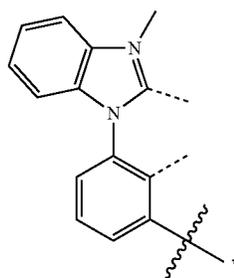
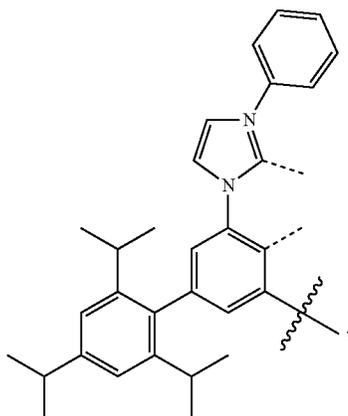
65

L_{A28}



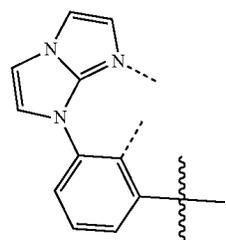
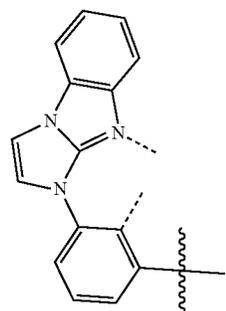
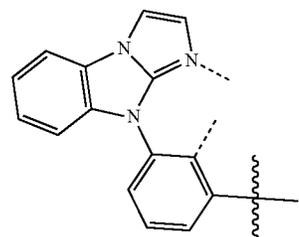
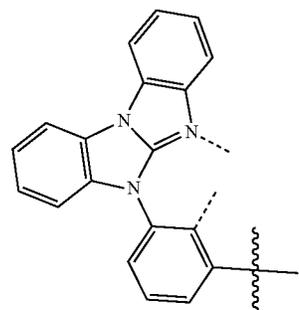
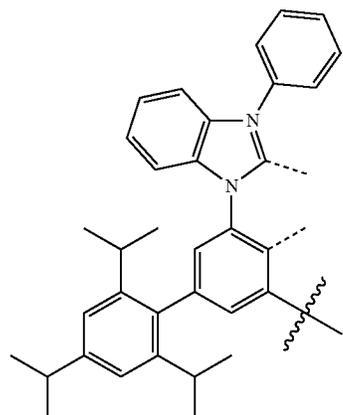
25

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26

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L₄₂₉

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L₄₃₀

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L₄₃₁

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L₄₃₂

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L₄₃₃

L₄₃₄

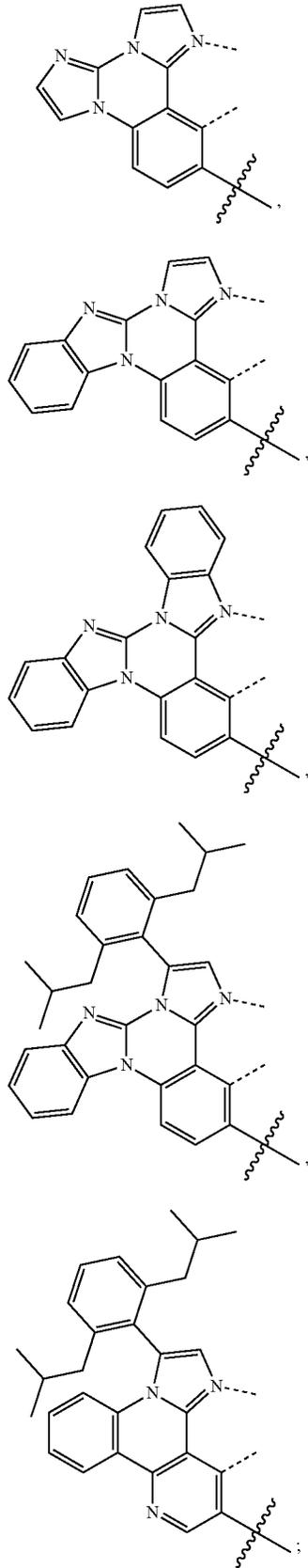
L₄₃₅

L₄₃₆

L₄₃₇

27

-continued



28

wherein L_{Bj} has the following structures based on formula

L_{A38}

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L_{A39}

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L_{A40}

L_{B1} to L_{B6} having the following structure

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L_{A41}

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wherein,

in L_{B1} , $R^A = H$, and $R^B = Me$;

in L_{B2} , $R^A = Ph$, and $R^B = Me$;

in L_{B3} , $R^A = H$, and $R^B = Ph$;

in L_{B4} , $R^A = Ph$, and $R^B = Ph$;

in L_{B5} , $R^A = H$, and $R^B = DIP$; and

in L_{B6} , $R^A = Ph$, $R^B = DIP$;

L_{B7} to L_{B12} having the following structure

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wherein,

in L_{B7} , $R^A = H$, and $R^B = Me$;

in L_{B8} , $R^A = Ph$, and $R^B = Me$;

in L_{B9} , $R^A = H$, and $R^B = Ph$;

in L_{B10} , $R^A = Ph$, and $R^B = Ph$;

in L_{B11} , $R^A = H$, and $R^B = DIP$; and

$R^A = Ph$, $R^B = DIP$: L_{B12}

45

L_{B13} to L_{B18} having the following structure

L_{A42}

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wherein,

in L_{B13} , $R^A = H$, and $R^B = Me$;

in L_{B14} , $R^A = Ph$, and $R^B = Me$;

in L_{B15} , $R^A = H$, and $R^B = Ph$;

in L_{B16} , $R^A = Ph$, and $R^B = Ph$;

in L_{B17} , $R^A = H$, and $R^B = DIP$; and

$R^A = Ph$, $R^B = DIP$: L_{B18}

L_{B19} to L_{B24} having the following structure

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wherein,

in L_{B19} , $R^A = H$, and $R^B = Me$;

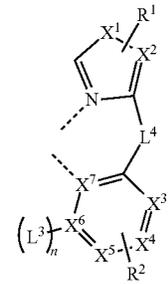
in L_{B20} , $R^A = Ph$, and $R^B = Me$;

in L_{B21} , $R^A = H$, and $R^B = Ph$;

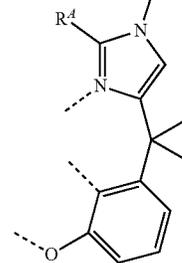
in L_{B22} , $R^A = Ph$, and $R^B = Ph$;

in L_{B23} , $R^A = H$, and $R^B = DIP$; and

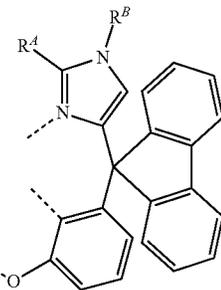
in L_{B24} , $R^A = Ph$, $R^B = DIP$;



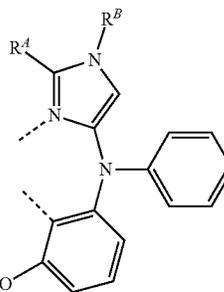
L_{B1} to L_{B6} having the following structure



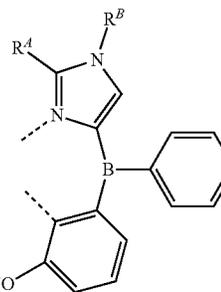
L_{B7} to L_{B12} having the following structure



L_{B13} to L_{B18} having the following structure



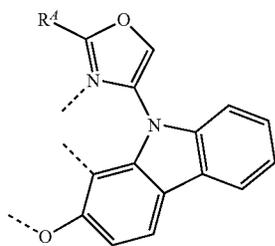
L_{B19} to L_{B24} having the following structure



31

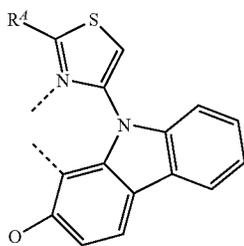
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L_{B73} to L_{B75} having the following structure



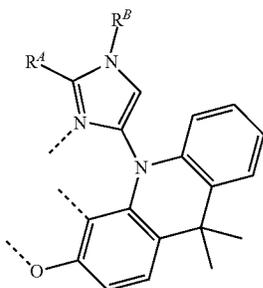
wherein,
in L_{B73}, R^A = H;
in L_{B74}, R^A = Ph; and
in L_{B75}, R^A = DIP;

L_{B76} to L_{B78} having the following structure



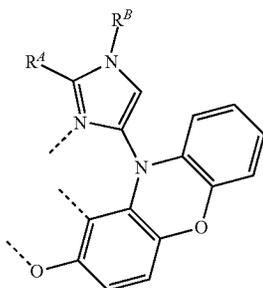
wherein,
in L_{B76}, R^A = H;
in L_{B77}, R^A = Ph; and
in L_{B78}, R^A = DIP;

L_{B79} to L_{B84} having the following structure



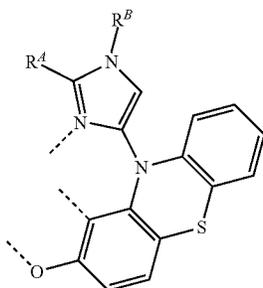
wherein,
in L_{B79}, R^A = H, and R^B = Me;
in L_{B80}, R^A = Ph, and R^B = Me;
in L_{B81}, R^A = H, and R^B = Ph;
in L_{B82}, R^A = Ph, and R^B = Ph;
in L_{B83}, R^A = H, and R^B = DIP; and
in L_{B84}, R^A = Ph, and R^B = DIP;

L_{B85} to L_{B90} having the following structure



wherein,
in L_{B85}, R^A = H, and R^B = Me;
in L_{B86}, R^A = Ph, and R^B = Me;
in L_{B87}, R^A = H, and R^B = Ph;
in L_{B88}, R^A = Ph, and R^B = Ph;
in L_{B89}, R^A = H, and R^B = DIP; and
in L_{B90}, R^A = Ph, and R^B = DIP;

L_{B91} to L_{B96} having the following structure



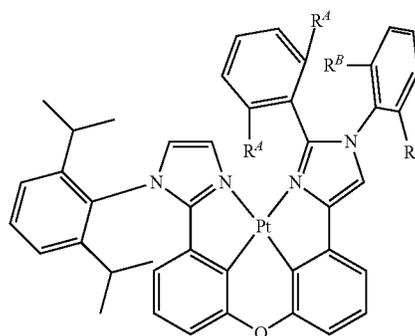
wherein,
in L_{B91}, R^A = H, and R^B = Me;
in L_{B92}, R^A = Ph, and R^B = Me;
in L_{B93}, R^A = H, and R^B = Ph;
in L_{B94}, R^A = Ph, and R^B = Ph;
in L_{B95}, R^A = H, and R^B = DIP; and
in L_{B96}, R^A = Ph, and R^B = DIP;

and where Compound 4033 to Compound 4184 are defined as follows,

32

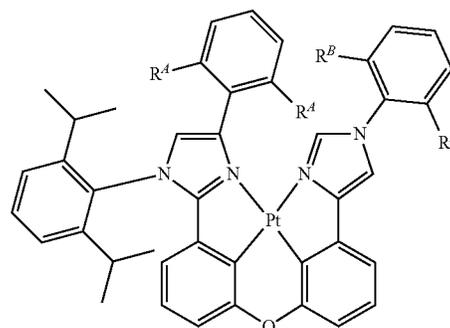
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Compound 4033 to 4043 having the following structure



wherein,
in Compound 4033, R^A = R^B = H;
in Compound 4034, R^A = H, and R^B = Me;
in Compound 4035, R^A = Me, and R^B = H;
in Compound 4036, R^A = H, and R^B = iPr;
in Compound 4037, R^A = iPr, and R^B = H;
in Compound 4038, R^A = H, and R^B = iBu;
in Compound 4039, R^A = iBu, and R^B = H;
in Compound 4040, R^A = H, and R^B = neo-Pentyl;
in Compound 4041, R^A = neoPentyl, and R^B = H;
in Compound 4042, R^A = H, and R^B = Cy; and
in Compound 4043, R^A = Cy, and R^B = H;

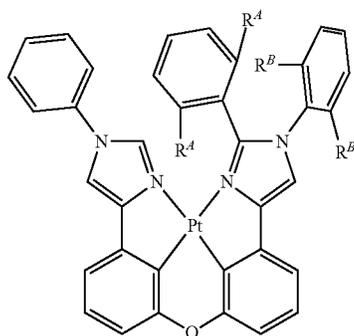
Compound 4044 to 4054 having the following structure



wherein,
in Compound 4044, R^A = R^B = H;
in Compound 4045, R^A = H, and R^B = Me;
in Compound 4046, R^A = Me, and R^B = H;
in Compound 4047, R^A = H, and R^B = iPr;
in Compound 4048, R^A = iPr, and R^B = H;
in Compound 4049, R^A = H, and R^B = iBu;
in Compound 4050, R^A = iBu, and R^B = H;
in Compound 4051, R^A = H, and R^B = neo-Pentyl;
in Compound 4052, R^A = neoPentyl, and R^B = H;
in Compound 4053, R^A = H, and R^B = Cy; and
in Compound 4054, R^A = Cy, and R^B = H;

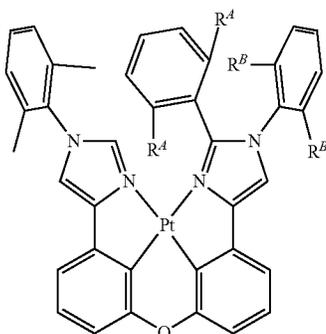
33

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Compound 4055 to 4065 having
the following structure

wherein,

in Compound 4055, $R^A = R^B = H$;
 in Compound 4056, $R^A = H$, and $R^B = Me$;
 in Compound 4057, $R^A = Me$, and $R^B = H$;
 in Compound 4058, $R^A = H$, and $R^B = iPr$;
 in Compound 4059, $R^A = iPr$, and $R^B = H$;
 in Compound 4060, $R^A = H$, and $R^B = iBu$;
 in Compound 4061, $R^A = iBu$, and $R^B = H$;
 in Compound 4062, $R^A = H$, and $R^B = neo\text{-}Pentyl$;
 in Compound 4063, $R^A = neo\text{-}Pentyl$, and $R^B = H$;
 in Compound 4064, $R^A = H$, and $R^B = Cy$; and
 in Compound 4065, $R^A = Cy$, and $R^B = H$;

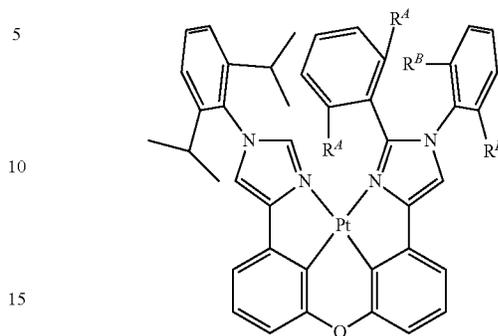
Compound 4066 to 4076 having
the following structure

wherein,

in Compound 4066, $R^A = R^B = H$;
 in Compound 4067, $R^A = H$, and $R^B = Me$;
 in Compound 4068, $R^A = Me$, and $R^B = H$;
 in Compound 4069, $R^A = H$, and $R^B = iPr$;
 in Compound 4070, $R^A = iPr$, and $R^B = H$;
 in Compound 4071, $R^A = H$, and $R^B = iBu$;
 in Compound 4072, $R^A = iBu$, and $R^B = H$;
 in Compound 4073, $R^A = H$, and $R^B = neo\text{-}Pentyl$;
 in Compound 4074, $R^A = neo\text{-}Pentyl$, and $R^B = H$;
 in Compound 4075, $R^A = H$, and $R^B = Cy$; and
 in Compound 4076, $R^A = Cy$, and $R^B = H$;

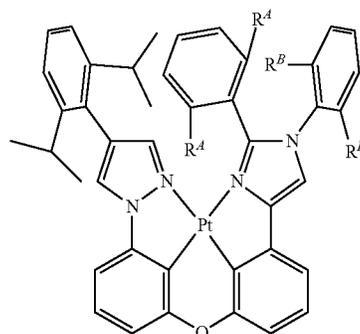
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Compound 4077 to 4087 having
the following structure

wherein,

in Compound 4077, $R^A = R^B = H$;
 in Compound 4078, $R^A = H$, and $R^B = Me$;
 in Compound 4079, $R^A = Me$, and $R^B = H$;
 in Compound 4080, $R^A = H$, and $R^B = iPr$;
 in Compound 4081, $R^A = iPr$, and $R^B = H$;
 in Compound 4082, $R^A = H$, and $R^B = iBu$;
 in Compound 4083, $R^A = iBu$, and $R^B = H$;
 in Compound 4084, $R^A = H$, and $R^B = neo\text{-}Pentyl$;
 in Compound 4085, $R^A = neo\text{-}Pentyl$, and $R^B = H$;
 in Compound 4086, $R^A = H$, and $R^B = Cy$; and
 in Compound 4087, $R^A = Cy$, and $R^B = H$;

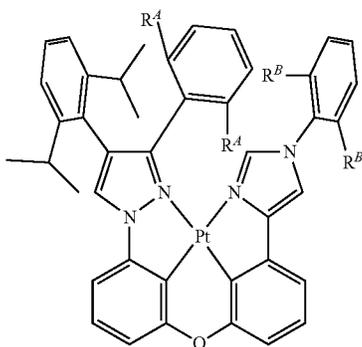
Compound 4088 to 4098 having
the following structure

wherein,

in Compound 4088, $R^A = R^B = H$;
 in Compound 4089, $R^A = H$, and $R^B = Me$;
 in Compound 4090, $R^A = Me$, and $R^B = H$;
 in Compound 4091, $R^A = H$, and $R^B = iPr$;
 in Compound 4092, $R^A = iPr$, and $R^B = H$;
 in Compound 4093, $R^A = H$, and $R^B = iBu$;
 in Compound 4094, $R^A = iBu$, and $R^B = H$;
 in Compound 4095, $R^A = H$, and $R^B = neo\text{-}Pentyl$;
 in Compound 4096, $R^A = neo\text{-}Pentyl$, and $R^B = H$;
 in Compound 4097, $R^A = H$, and $R^B = Cy$; and
 in Compound 4098, $R^A = Cy$, and $R^B = H$;

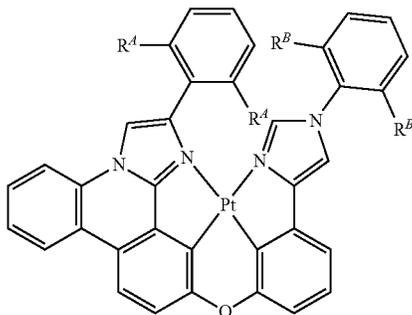
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Compound 4099 to 4109 having
the following structure

wherein,

- in Compound 4099, $R^A = R^B = H$;
- in Compound 4100, $R^A = H$, and $R^B = Me$;
- in Compound 4101, $R^A = Me$, and $R^B = H$;
- in Compound 4102, $R^A = H$, and $R^B = iPr$;
- in Compound 4103, $R^A = iPr$, and $R^B = H$;
- in Compound 4104, $R^A = H$, and $R^B = iBu$;
- in Compound 4105, $R^A = iBu$, and $R^B = H$;
- in Compound 4106, $R^A = H$, and $R^B = neo\text{-}Pentyl$;
- in Compound 4107, $R^A = neo\text{-}Pentyl$, and $R^B = H$;
- in Compound 4108, $R^A = H$, and $R^B = Cy$; and
- in Compound 4109, $R^A = Cy$, and $R^B = H$;

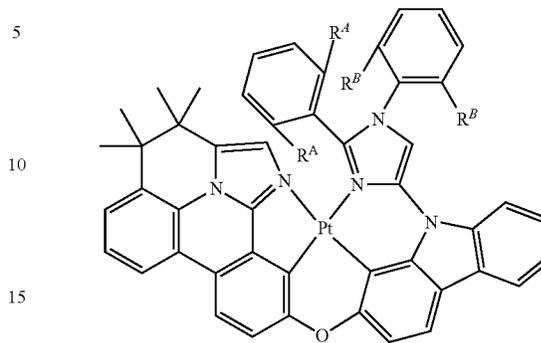
Compound 4110 to 4120 having
the following structure

wherein,

- in Compound 4110, $R^A = R^B = H$;
- in Compound 4111, $R^A = H$, and $R^B = Me$;
- in Compound 4112, $R^A = Me$, and $R^B = H$;
- in Compound 4113, $R^A = H$, and $R^B = iPr$;
- in Compound 4114, $R^A = iPr$, and $R^B = H$;
- in Compound 4115, $R^A = H$, and $R^B = iBu$;
- in Compound 4116, $R^A = iBu$, and $R^B = H$;
- in Compound 4117, $R^A = H$, and $R^B = neo\text{-}Pentyl$;
- in Compound 4118, $R^A = neo\text{-}Pentyl$, and $R^B = H$;
- in Compound 4119, $R^A = H$, and $R^B = Cy$; and
- in Compound 4120, $R^A = Cy$, and $R^B = H$;

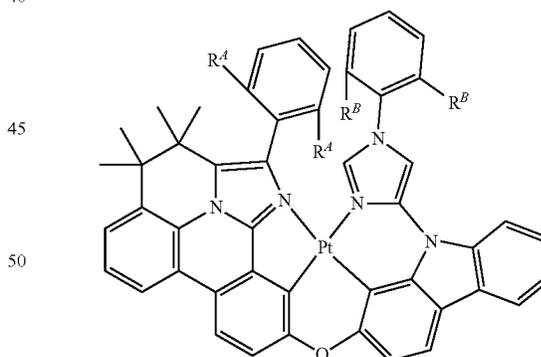
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Compound 4121 to 4131 having
the following structure

wherein,

- in Compound 4121, $R^A = R^B = H$;
- in Compound 4122, $R^A = H$, and $R^B = Me$;
- in Compound 4123, $R^A = Me$, and $R^B = H$;
- in Compound 4124, $R^A = H$, and $R^B = iPr$;
- in Compound 4125, $R^A = iPr$, and $R^B = H$;
- in Compound 4126, $R^A = H$, and $R^B = iBu$;
- in Compound 4127, $R^A = iBu$, and $R^B = H$;
- in Compound 4128, $R^A = H$, and $R^B = neo\text{-}Pentyl$;
- in Compound 4129, $R^A = neo\text{-}Pentyl$, and $R^B = H$;
- in Compound 4130, $R^A = H$, and $R^B = Cy$; and
- in Compound 4131, $R^A = Cy$, and $R^B = H$;

Compound 4132 to 4142 having
the following structure

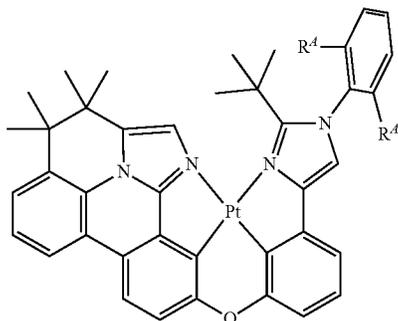
wherein,

- in Compound 4132, $R^A = R^B = H$;
- in Compound 4133, $R^A = H$, and $R^B = Me$;
- in Compound 4134, $R^A = Me$, and $R^B = H$;
- in Compound 4135, $R^A = H$, and $R^B = iPr$;
- in Compound 4136, $R^A = iPr$, and $R^B = H$;
- in Compound 4137, $R^A = H$, and $R^B = iBu$;
- in Compound 4138, $R^A = iBu$, and $R^B = H$;
- in Compound 4139, $R^A = H$, and $R^B = neo\text{-}Pentyl$;
- in Compound 4140, $R^A = neo\text{-}Pentyl$, and $R^B = H$;
- in Compound 4141, $R^A = H$, and $R^B = Cy$; and
- in Compound 4142, $R^A = Cy$, and $R^B = H$;

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Compound 4143 to 4148 having the following structure



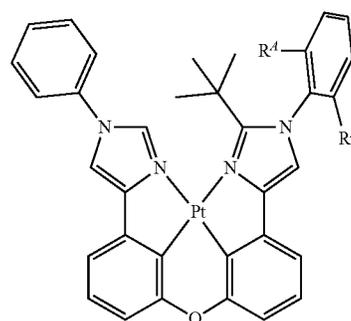
wherein,

in Compound 4143, $R^A = H$;
 in Compound 4144, $R^A = Me$;
 in Compound 4145, $R^A = iPr$;
 in Compound 4146, $R^A = iBu$;
 in Compound 4147, $R^A = neo\text{-Pentyl}$; and
 in Compound 4148, $R^A = Cy$;

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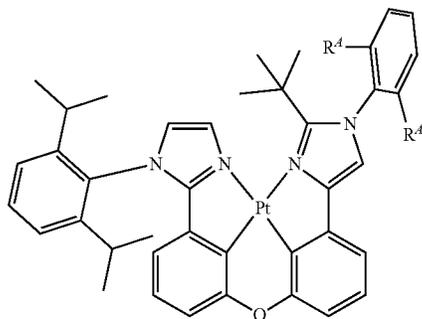
Compound 4155 to 4160 having the following structure



wherein,

in Compound 4155, $R^A = H$;
 in Compound 4156, $R^A = Me$;
 in Compound 4157, $R^A = iPr$;
 in Compound 4158, $R^A = iBu$;
 in Compound 4159, $R^A = neo\text{-Pentyl}$; and
 in Compound 4160, $R^A = Cy$;

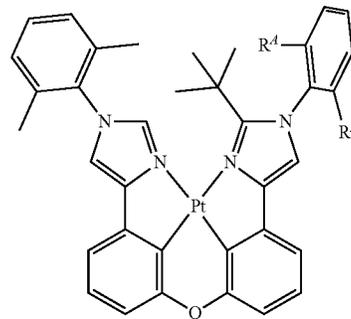
Compound 4149 to 4154 having the following structure



wherein,

in Compound 4149, $R^A = H$;
 in Compound 4150, $R^A = Me$;
 in Compound 4151, $R^A = iPr$;
 in Compound 4152, $R^A = iBu$;
 in Compound 4153, $R^A = neo\text{-Pentyl}$; and
 in Compound 4154, $R^A = Cy$;

Compound 4161 to 4166 having the following structure



wherein,

in Compound 4161, $R^A = H$;
 in Compound 4162, $R^A = Me$;
 in Compound 4163, $R^A = iPr$;
 in Compound 4164, $R^A = iBu$;
 in Compound 4165, $R^A = neo\text{-Pentyl}$; and
 in Compound 4166, $R^A = Cy$;

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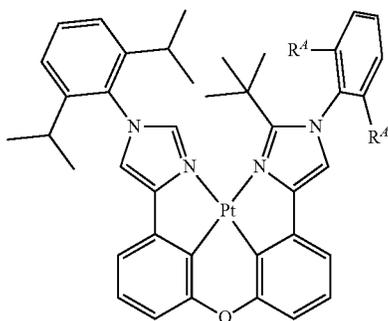
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Compound 4167 to 4172 having the following structure



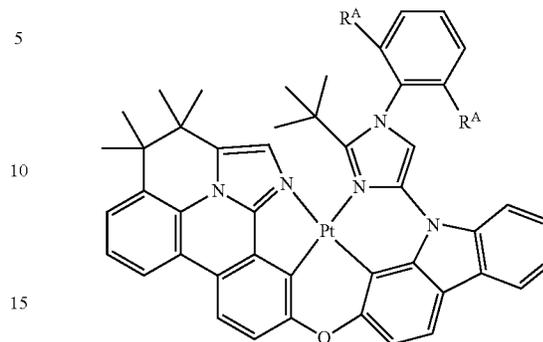
wherein,

in Compound 4167, $R^A = H$;
 in Compound 4168, $R^A = Me$;
 in Compound 4169, $R^A = iPr$;
 in Compound 4170, $R^A = iBu$;
 in Compound 4171, $R^A = neo\text{-}Pentyl$; and
 in Compound 4172, $R^A = Cy$;

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Compound 4179 to 4184 having the following structure



wherein,

in Compound 4179, $R^A = H$;
 in Compound 4180, $R^A = Me$;
 in Compound 4181, $R^A = iPr$;
 in Compound 4182, $R^A = iBu$;
 in Compound 4183, $R^A = neo\text{-}Pentyl$; and
 in Compound 4184, $R^A = Cy$;

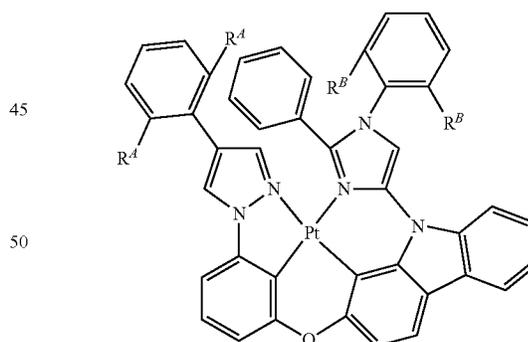
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Compound 4185 to 4195 having the following structure

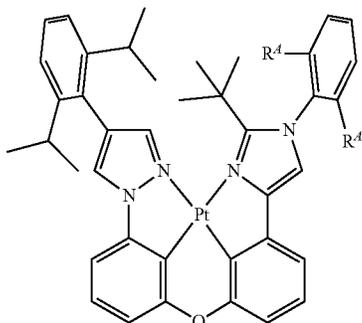


wherein,

in Compound 4185, $R^A = R^B = H$;
 in Compound 4186, $R^A = H$, and $R^B = Me$;
 in Compound 4187, $R^A = Me$, and $R^B = H$;
 in Compound 4188, $R^A = H$, and $R^B = iPr$;
 in Compound 4189, $R^A = iPr$, and $R^B = H$;
 in Compound 4190, $R^A = H$, and $R^B = iBu$;
 in Compound 4191, $R^A = iBu$, and $R^B = H$;
 in Compound 4192, $R^A = H$, and $R^B = neo\text{-}Pentyl$;
 in Compound 4193, $R^A = neo\text{-}Pentyl$, and $R^B = H$;
 in Compound 4194, $R^A = H$, and $R^B = Cy$; and
 in Compound 4195, $R^A = Cy$, and $R^B = H$;

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Compound 4173 to 4178 having the following structure

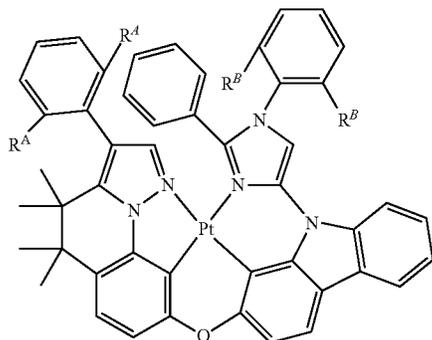


wherein,

in Compound 4173, $R^A = H$;
 in Compound 4174, $R^A = Me$;
 in Compound 4175, $R^A = iPr$;
 in Compound 4176, $R^A = iBu$;
 in Compound 4177, $R^A = neo\text{-}Pentyl$; and
 in Compound 4178, $R^A = Cy$;

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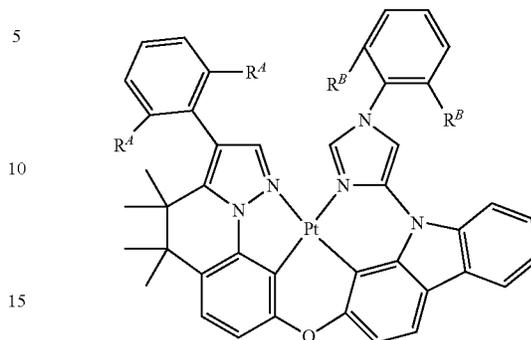
Compound 4196 to 4206 having
the following structure

wherein,

- in Compound 4196, $R^A = R^B = H$;
- in Compound 4197, $R^A = H$, and $R^B = Me$;
- in Compound 4198, $R^A = Me$, and $R^B = H$;
- in Compound 4199, $R^A = H$, and $R^B = iPr$;
- in Compound 4200, $R^A = iPr$, and $R^B = H$;
- in Compound 4201, $R^A = H$, and $R^B = iBu$;
- in Compound 4202, $R^A = iBu$, and $R^B = H$;
- in Compound 4203, $R^A = H$, and $R^B = neo\text{-}Pentyl$;
- in Compound 4204, $R^A = neo\text{-}Pentyl$, and $R^B = H$;
- in Compound 4205, $R^A = H$, and $R^B = Cy$; and
- in Compound 4206, $R^A = Cy$, and $R^B = H$;

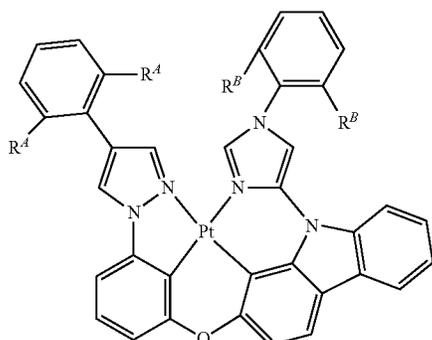
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Compound 4218 to 4228 having
the following structure

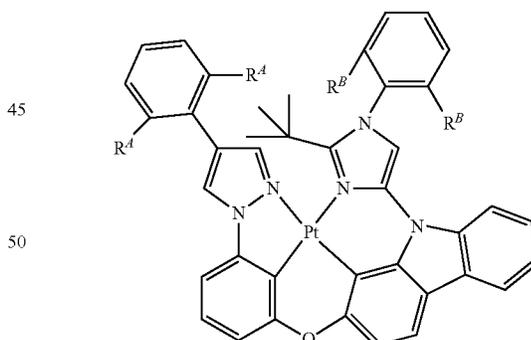
wherein,

- in Compound 4218, $R^A = R^B = H$;
- in Compound 4219, $R^A = H$, and $R^B = Me$;
- in Compound 4220, $R^A = Me$, and $R^B = H$;
- in Compound 4221, $R^A = H$, and $R^B = iPr$;
- in Compound 4222, $R^A = iPr$, and $R^B = H$;
- in Compound 4223, $R^A = H$, and $R^B = iBu$;
- in Compound 4224, $R^A = iBu$, and $R^B = H$;
- in Compound 4225, $R^A = H$, and $R^B = neo\text{-}Pentyl$;
- in Compound 4226, $R^A = neo\text{-}Pentyl$, and $R^B = H$;
- in Compound 4227, $R^A = H$, and $R^B = Cy$; and
- in Compound 4228, $R^A = Cy$, and $R^B = H$;

Compound 4207 to 4217 having
the following structure

wherein,

- in Compound 4207, $R^A = R^B = H$;
- in Compound 4208, $R^A = H$, and $R^B = Me$;
- in Compound 4209, $R^A = Me$, and $R^B = H$;
- in Compound 4210, $R^A = H$, and $R^B = iPr$;
- in Compound 4211, $R^A = iPr$, and $R^B = H$;
- in Compound 4212, $R^A = H$, and $R^B = iBu$;
- in Compound 4213, $R^A = iBu$, and $R^B = H$;
- in Compound 4214, $R^A = H$, and $R^B = neo\text{-}Pentyl$;
- in Compound 4215, $R^A = neo\text{-}Pentyl$, and $R^B = H$;
- in Compound 4216, $R^A = H$, and $R^B = Cy$; and
- in Compound 4217, $R^A = Cy$, and $R^B = H$;

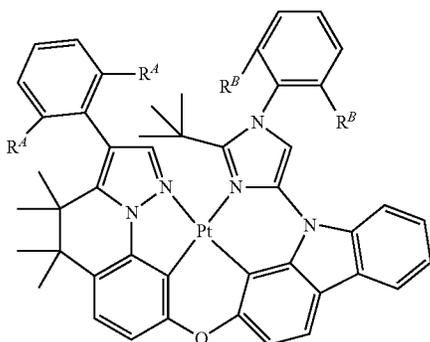
Compound 4229 to 4239 having
the following structure

wherein,

- in Compound 4229, $R^A = R^B = H$;
- in Compound 4230, $R^A = H$, and $R^B = Me$;
- in Compound 4231, $R^A = Me$, and $R^B = H$;
- in Compound 4232, $R^A = H$, and $R^B = iPr$;
- in Compound 4233, $R^A = iPr$, and $R^B = H$;
- in Compound 4234, $R^A = H$, and $R^B = iBu$;
- in Compound 4235, $R^A = iBu$, and $R^B = H$;
- in Compound 4236, $R^A = H$, and $R^B = neo\text{-}Pentyl$;
- in Compound 4237, $R^A = neo\text{-}Pentyl$, and $R^B = H$;
- in Compound 4238, $R^A = H$, and $R^B = Cy$; and
- in Compound 4239, $R^A = Cy$, and $R^B = H$;

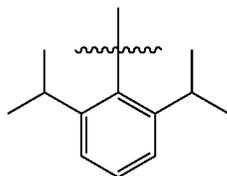
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Compound 4240 to 4250 having
the following structure



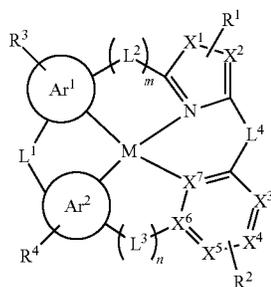
wherein,

- in Compound 4240, $R^A = R^B = H$;
- in Compound 4241, $R^A = H$, and $R^B = Me$;
- in Compound 4242, $R^A = Me$, and $R^B = H$;
- in Compound 4243, $R^A = H$, and $R^B = iPr$;
- in Compound 4244, $R^A = iPr$, and $R^B = H$;
- in Compound 4245, $R^A = H$, and $R^B = iBu$;
- in Compound 4246, $R^A = iBu$, and $R^B = H$;
- in Compound 4247, $R^A = H$, and $R^B = neo\text{-}Pentyl$;
- in Compound 4248, $R^A = neo\text{-}Pentyl$, and $R^B = H$;
- in Compound 4249, $R^A = H$, and $R^B = Cy$; and
- in Compound 4250, $R^A = Cy$, and $R^B = H$;



and wherein DIP is

An organic light-emitting device (OLED) is also disclosed. The OLED comprising: an anode; a cathode; and an organic layer, disposed between the anode and the cathode. The organic layer comprises a compound having



Formula I

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defined above. In Formula I, M is Pt or Pd; Ar^1 and Ar^2 are each independently a 5-membered or 6-membered aromatic ring; X^1 is selected from the group consisting of NR, BR, O, S, CRR', SiRR'; X^2 to X^7 are each independently a C or N; L^1 is selected from the group consisting of a direct bond, NR, BR, O, S, CRR', SiRR', alkyl, cycloalkyl, and combinations thereof; L^2 , L^3 , and L^4 are each independently selected from the group consisting of NR, BR, O, S, CRR', SiRR', alkyl, cycloalkyl, and combinations thereof; m and n are each independently an integer of 0 or 1, and m+n is at least 1; wherein when n is 1, X^6 is C; R^1 to R^4 each

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independently represent mono to a maximum possible number of substitutions, or no substitution; each of R^1 to R^4 , R, and R' is independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, halogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carbonyl, carboxylic acid, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof; and wherein any two substituents are optionally joined or fused into a ring.

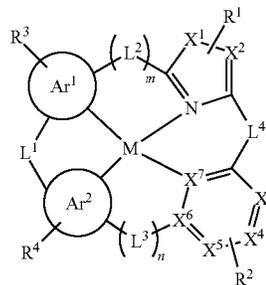
In some embodiments of the OLED, each of R^1 to R^4 , R, and R' is independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, fluorine, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, aryl, heteroaryl, nitrile, isonitrile, and combinations thereof.

In some embodiments, the OLED has one or more characteristics selected from the group consisting of being flexible, being rollable, being foldable, being stretchable, and being curved. In some embodiments, the OLED is transparent or semi-transparent. In some embodiments, the OLED further comprises a layer comprising carbon nanotubes.

In some embodiments, the OLED further comprises a layer comprising a delayed fluorescent emitter. In some embodiments, the OLED comprises a RGB pixel arrangement or white plus color filter pixel arrangement. In some embodiments, the OLED is a mobile device, a hand held device, or a wearable device. In some embodiments, the OLED is a display panel having less than 10 inch diagonal or 50 square inch area. In some embodiments, the OLED is a display panel having at least 10 inch diagonal or 50 square inch area. In some embodiments, the OLED is a lighting panel.

An emissive region in an organic light emitting device, the emissive region comprising a compound having

Formula I



defined above. In Formula I, M is Pt or Pd; Ar^1 and Ar^2 are each independently a 5-membered or 6-membered aromatic ring; X^1 is selected from the group consisting of NR, BR, O, S, CRR', SiRR'; X^2 to X^7 are each independently a C or N; L^1 is selected from the group consisting of a direct bond, NR, BR, O, S, CRR', SiRR', alkyl, cycloalkyl, and combinations thereof; L^2 , L^3 , and L^4 are each independently selected from the group consisting of NR, BR, O, S, CRR', SiRR', alkyl, cycloalkyl, and combinations thereof; m and n are each independently an integer of 0 or 1, and m+n is at least 1; wherein when n is 1, X^6 is C; R^1 to R^4 each independently represent mono to a maximum possible number of substitutions, or no substitution; each of R^1 to R^4 , R, and R' is independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, halogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl,

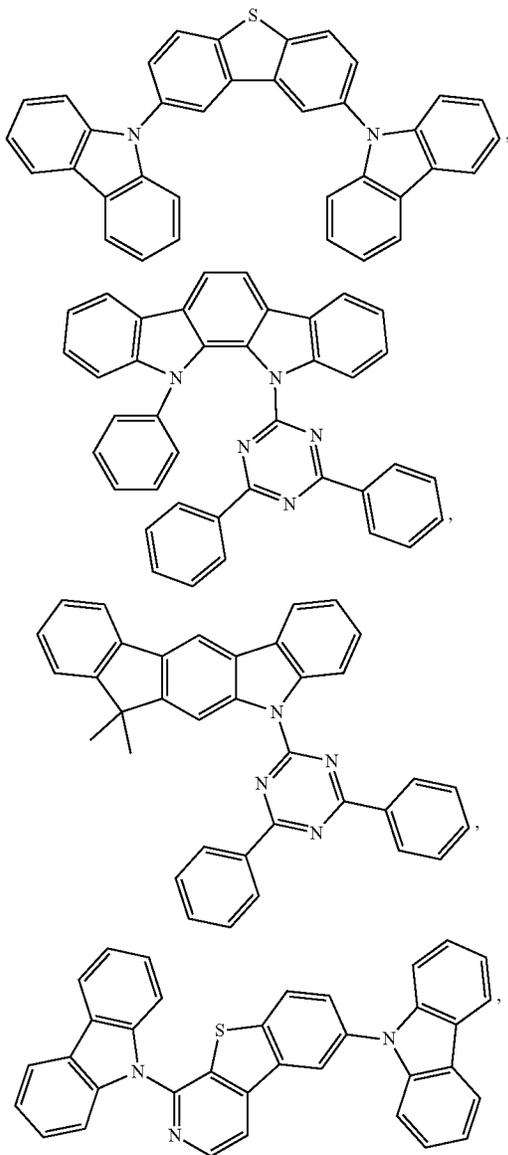
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cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carbonyl, carboxylic acid, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof; and wherein any two substituents are optionally joined or fused into a ring.

In some embodiments of the emissive region, the compound is an emissive dopant or a non-emissive dopant.

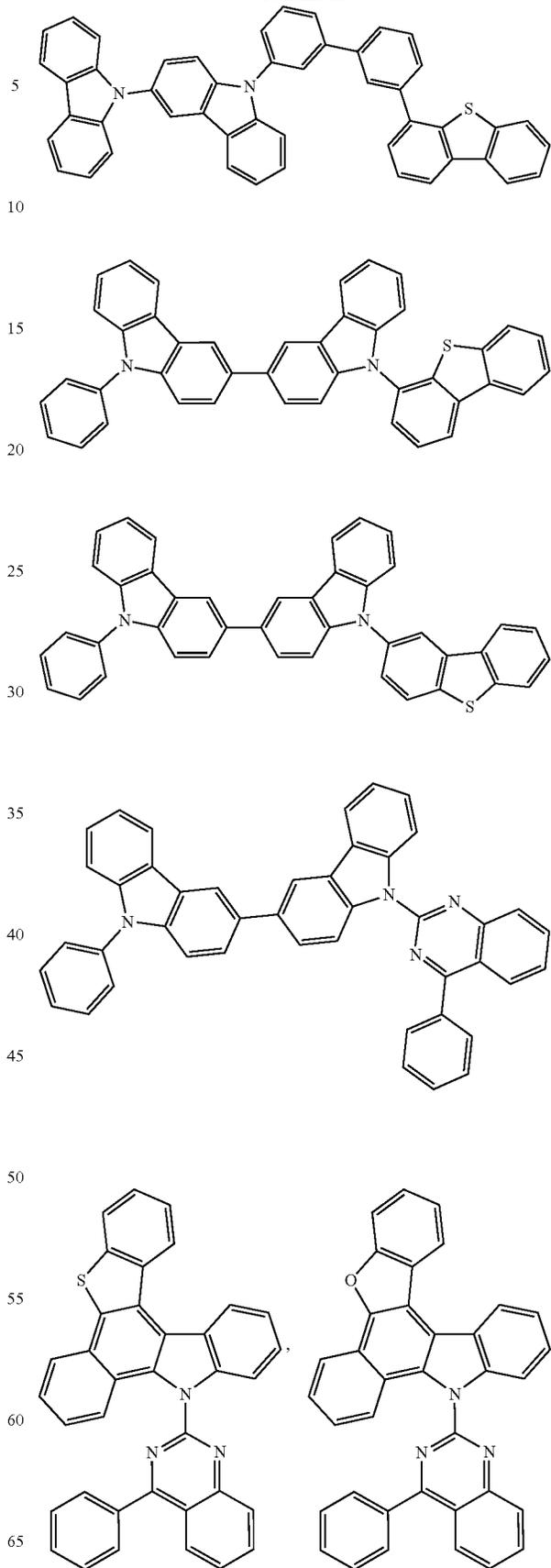
In some embodiments of the emissive region, the emissive region further comprises a host, wherein the host comprises at least one selected from the group consisting of metal complex, triphenylene, carbazole, dibenzothiophene, dibenzofuran, dibenzoselenophene, aza-triphenylene, azacarbazole, aza-dibenzothiophene, aza-dibenzofuran, and aza-dibenzoselenophene.

In some embodiments of the emissive region, the emissive region further comprises a host, wherein the host is selected from the group consisting of:



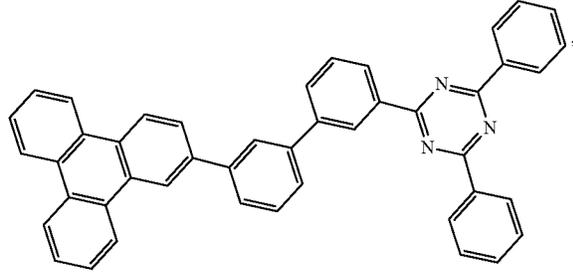
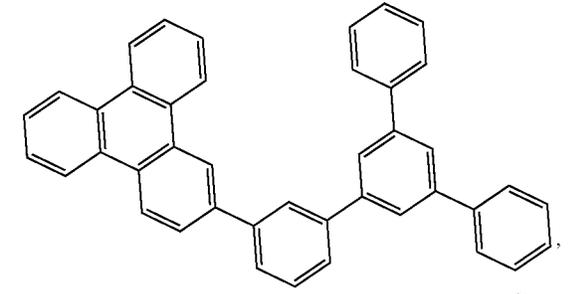
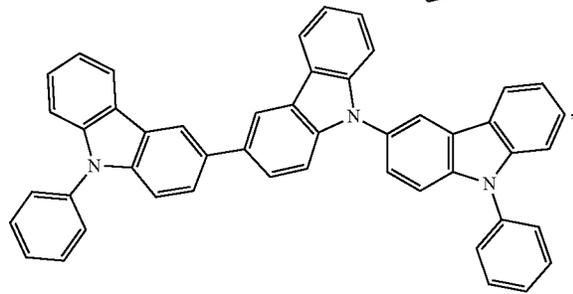
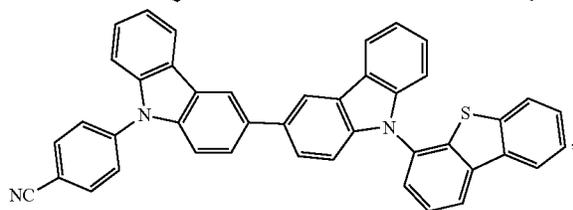
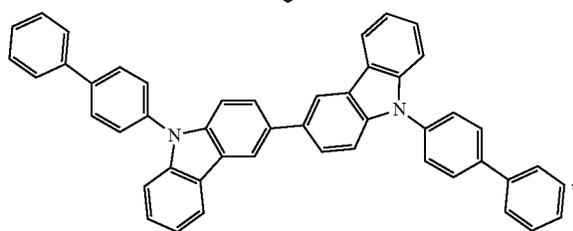
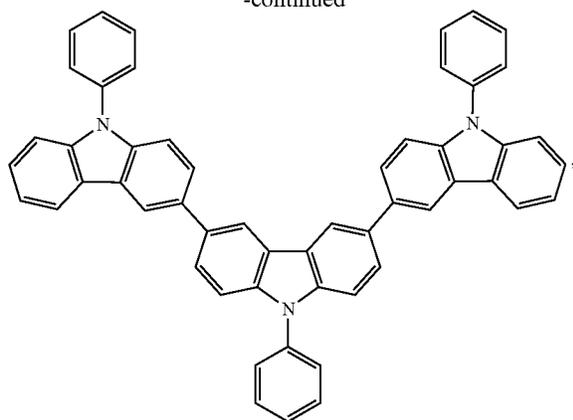
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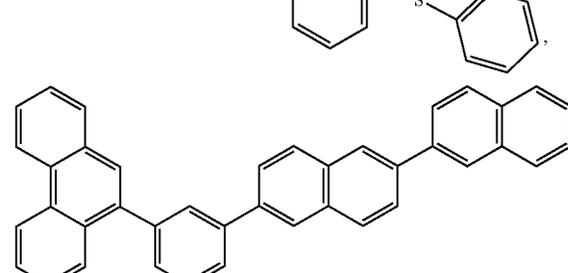
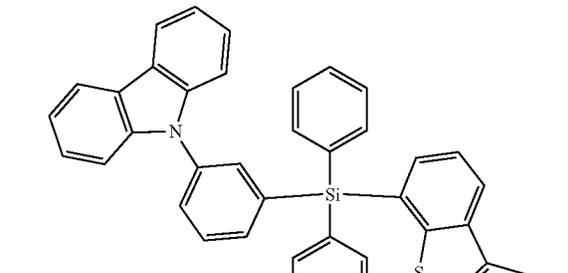
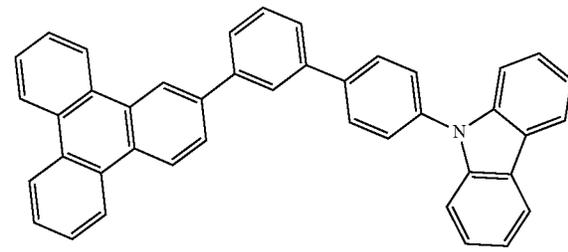
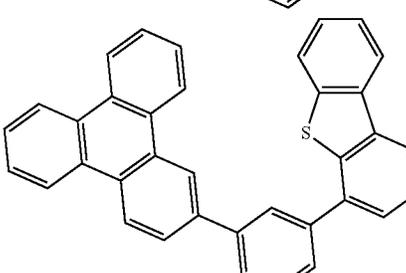
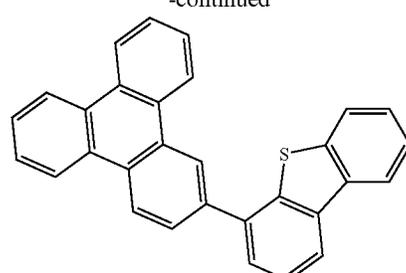
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and combinations thereof

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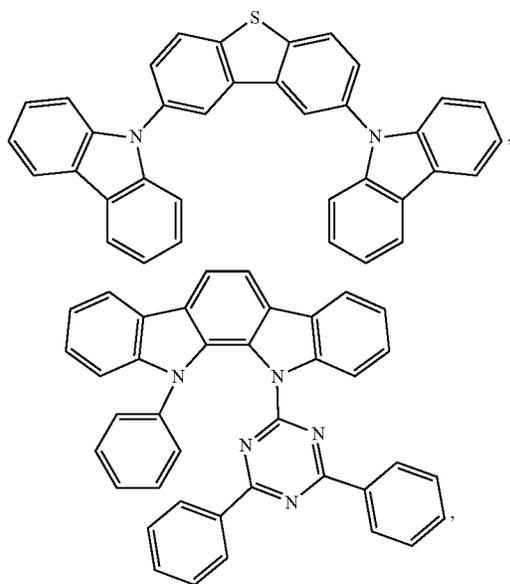
In some embodiments, the compound can be an emissive dopant. In some embodiments, the compound can produce emissions via phosphorescence, fluorescence, thermally activated delayed fluorescence, i.e., TADF (also referred to as E-type delayed fluorescence), triplet-triplet annihilation, or combinations of these processes.

According to another aspect, a formulation comprising the compound described herein is also disclosed.

The OLED disclosed herein can be incorporated into one or more of a consumer product, an electronic component module, and a lighting panel. The organic layer can be an emissive layer and the compound can be an emissive dopant in some embodiments, while the compound can be a non-emissive dopant in other embodiments.

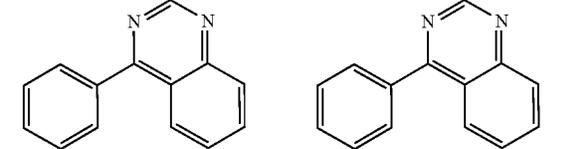
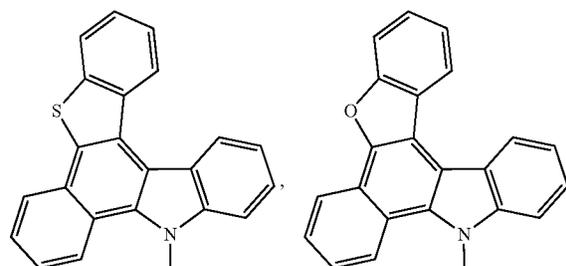
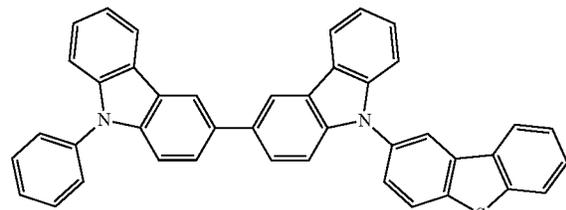
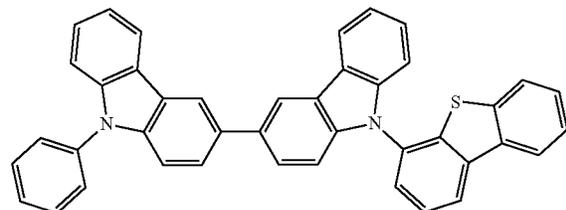
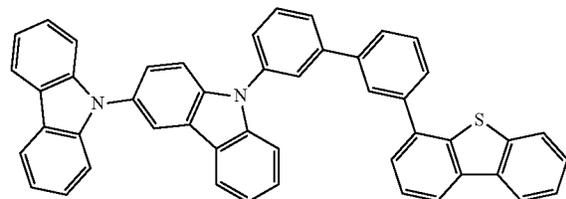
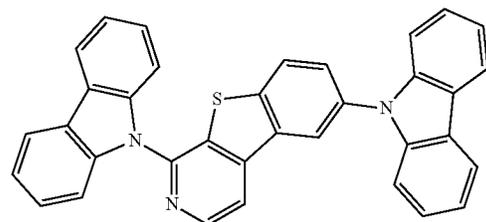
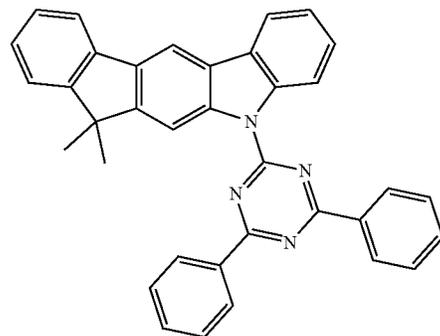
The organic layer can also include a host. In some embodiments, two or more hosts are preferred. In some embodiments, the hosts used may be a) bipolar, b) electron transporting, c) hole transporting or d) wide band gap materials that play little role in charge transport. In some embodiments, the host can include a metal complex. The host can be a triphenylene containing benzo-fused thiophene or benzo-fused furan. Any substituent in the host can be an unfused substituent independently selected from the group consisting of C_nH_{2n+1} , OC_nH_{2n+1} , OAr_1 , $N(C_nH_{2n+1})_2$, $N(Ar_1)(Ar_2)$, $CH=CH-C_nH_{2n+1}$, $C\equiv C-C_nH_{2n+1}$, Ar_1 , Ar_1-Ar_2 , and $C_nH_{2n}-Ar_1$, or the host has no substitutions. In the preceding substituents n can range from 1 to 10; and Ar_1 and Ar_2 can be independently selected from the group consisting of benzene, biphenyl, naphthalene, triphenylene, carbazole, and heteroaromatic analogs thereof. The host can be an inorganic compound. For example a Zn containing inorganic material e.g. ZnS.

The host can be a compound comprising at least one chemical group selected from the group consisting of triphenylene, carbazole, dibenzothiophene, dibenzofuran, dibenzoselenophene, azatriphenylene, azacarbazole, aza-dibenzothiophene, aza-dibenzofuran, and aza-dibenzoselenophene. The host can include a metal complex. The host can be, but is not limited to, a specific compound selected from the group consisting of:



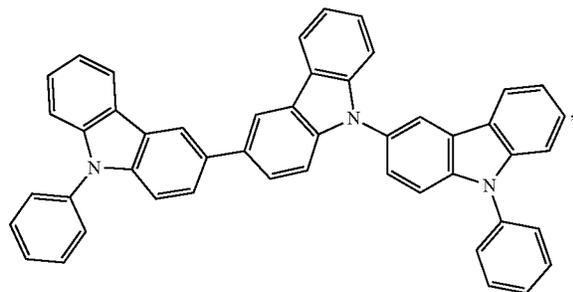
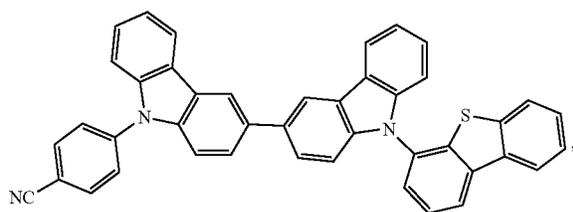
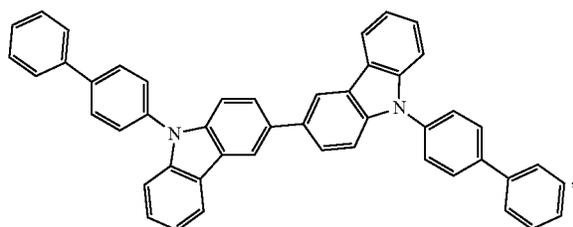
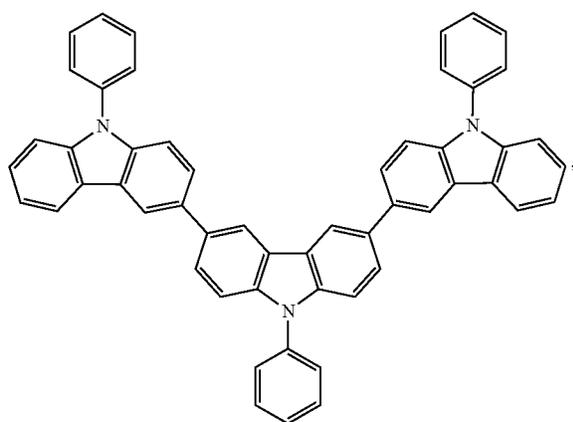
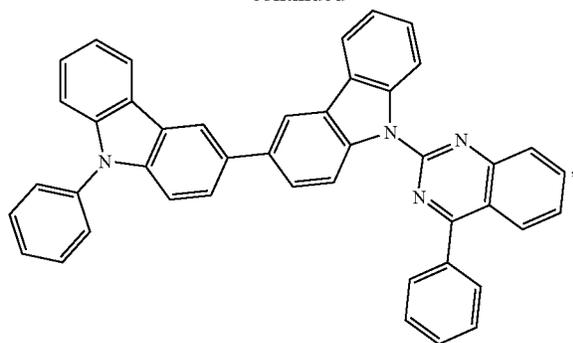
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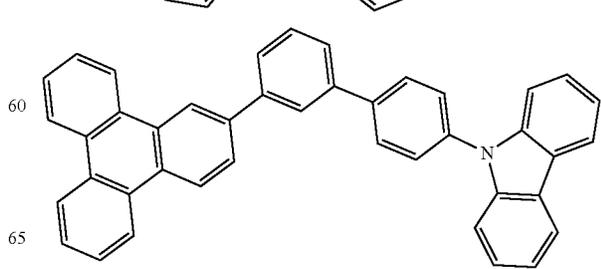
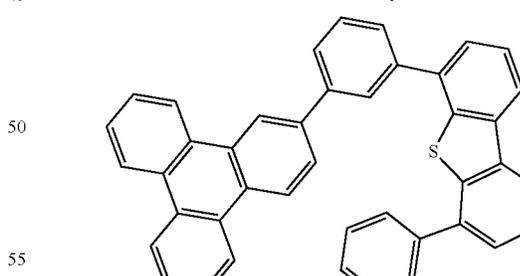
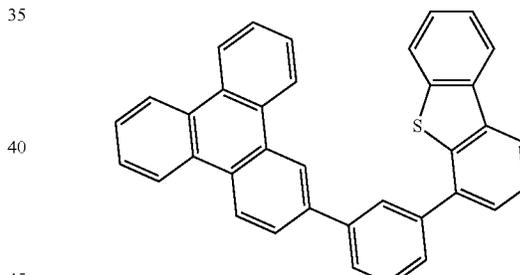
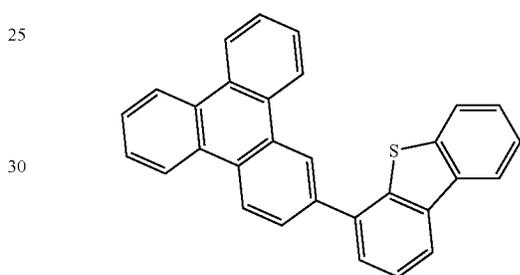
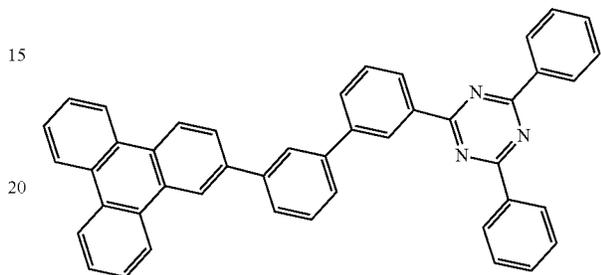
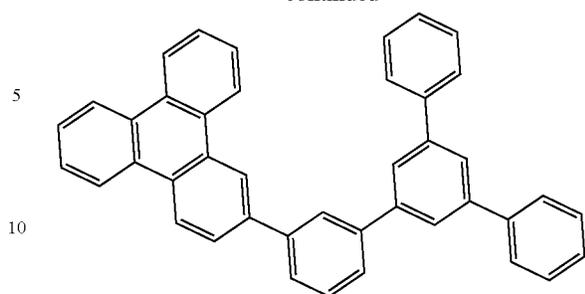
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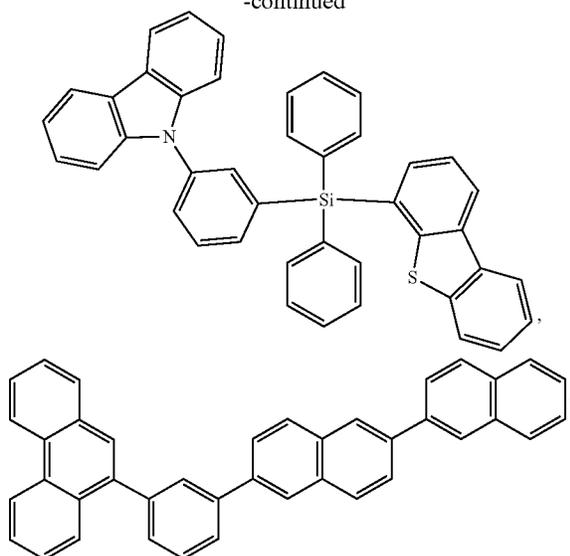
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and combinations thereof.

Additional information on possible hosts is provided below.

In yet another aspect of the present disclosure, a formulation that comprises the novel compound disclosed herein is described. The formulation can include one or more components selected from the group consisting of a solvent, a host, a hole injection material, hole transport material, and an electron transport layer material, disclosed herein.

Combination with Other Materials

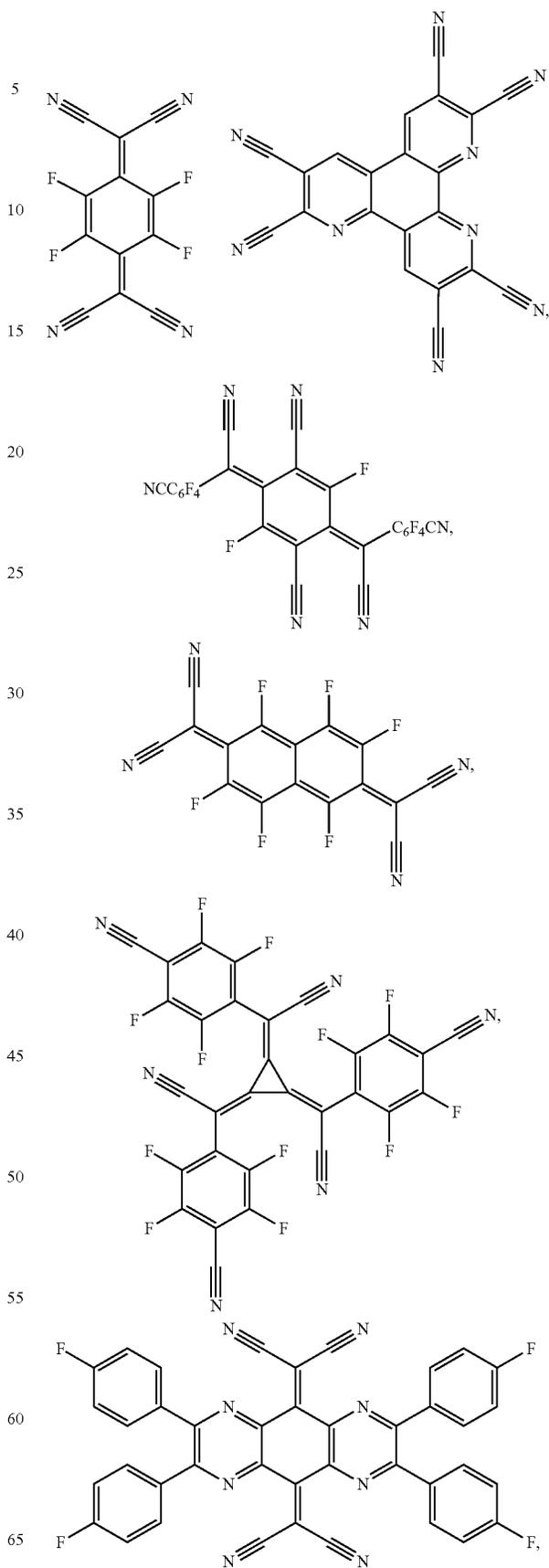
The materials described herein as useful for a particular layer in an organic light emitting device may be used in combination with a wide variety of other materials present in the device. For example, emissive dopants disclosed herein may be used in conjunction with a wide variety of hosts, transport layers, blocking layers, injection layers, electrodes and other layers that may be present. The materials described or referred to below are non-limiting examples of materials that may be useful in combination with the compounds disclosed herein, and one of skill in the art can readily consult the literature to identify other materials that may be useful in combination.

Conductivity Dopants:

A charge transport layer can be doped with conductivity dopants to substantially alter its density of charge carriers, which will in turn alter its conductivity. The conductivity is increased by generating charge carriers in the matrix material, and depending on the type of dopant, a change in the Fermi level of the semiconductor may also be achieved. Hole-transporting layer can be doped by p-type conductivity dopants and n-type conductivity dopants are used in the electron-transporting layer.

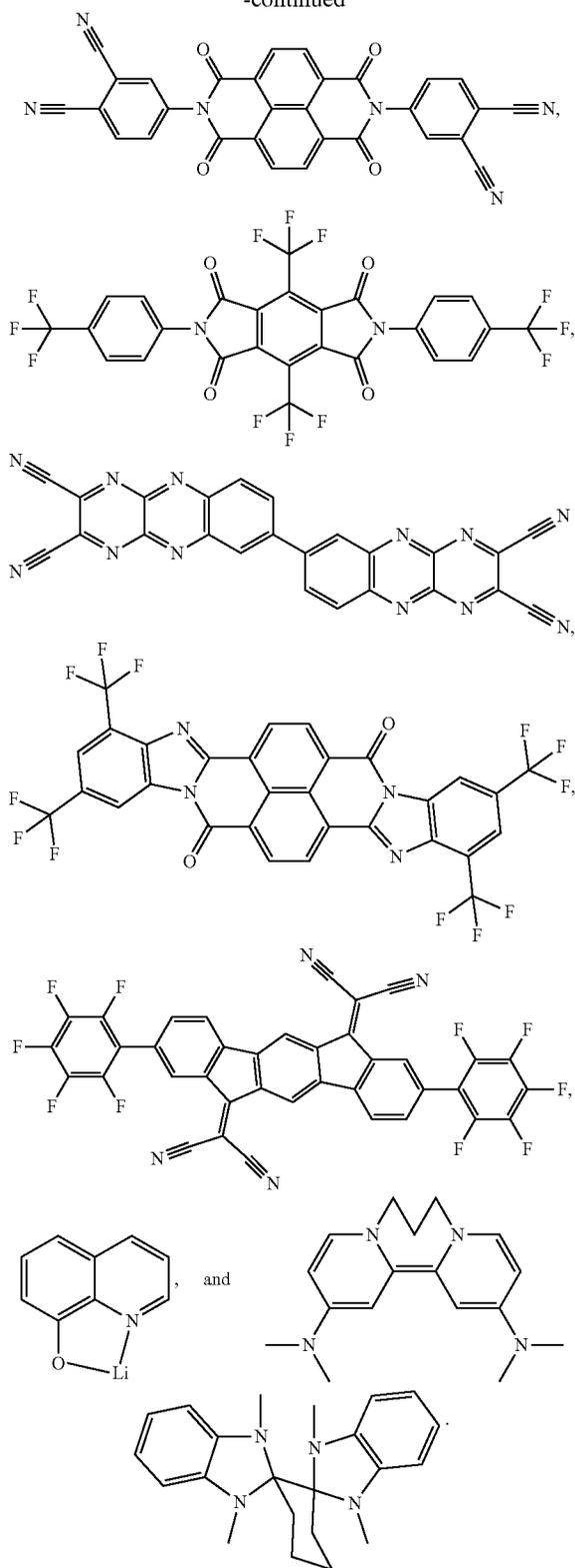
Non-limiting examples of the conductivity dopants that may be used in an OLED in combination with materials disclosed herein are exemplified below together with references that disclose those materials: EP01617493, EP01968131, EP2020694, EP2684932, US20050139810, US20070160905, US20090167167, US2010288362, WO06081780, WO2009003455, WO2009008277, WO2009011327, WO2014009310, US2007252140, US2015060804 and US2012146012.

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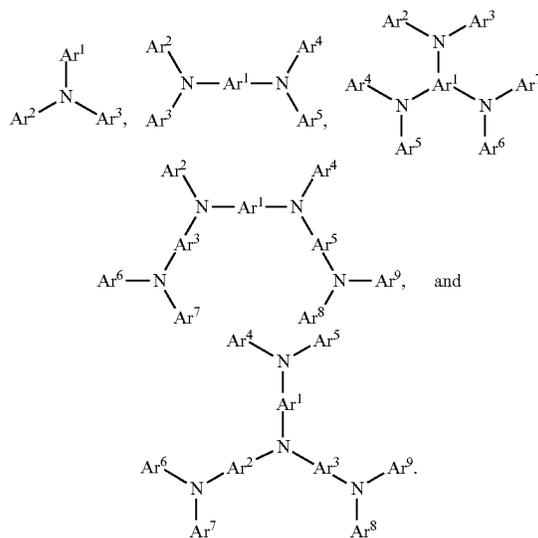
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the material include, but are not limited to: a phthalocyanine or porphyrin derivative; an aromatic amine derivative; an indolocarbazole derivative; a polymer containing fluorohydrocarbon; a polymer with conductivity dopants; a conducting polymer, such as PEDOT/PSS; a self-assembly monomer derived from compounds such as phosphonic acid and silane derivatives; a metal oxide derivative, such as MoO_x; a p-type semiconducting organic compound, such as 1,4,5,8,9,12-Hexaazatriphenylenehexacarbonitrile; a metal complex, and a cross-linkable compounds.

Examples of aromatic amine derivatives used in HIL or HTL include, but not limit to the following general structures:



Each of Ar¹ to Ar⁹ is selected from the group consisting of aromatic hydrocarbon cyclic compounds such as benzene, biphenyl, triphenyl, triphenylene, naphthalene, anthracene, phenalene, phenanthrene, fluorene, pyrene, chrysene, perylene, and azulene; the group consisting of aromatic heterocyclic compounds such as dibenzothiophene, dibenzofuran, dibenzoselenophene, furan, thiophene, benzofuran, benzothiophene, benzoselenophene, carbazole, indolocarbazole, pyridylindole, pyrrolodipyridine, pyrazole, imidazole, triazole, oxazole, thiazole, oxadiazole, oxatriazole, dioxazole, thiadiazole, pyridine, pyridazine, pyrimidine, pyrazine, triazine, oxazine, oxathiazine, oxadiazine, indole, benzimidazole, indazole, indoxazine, benzoxazole, benzisoxazole, benzothiazole, quinoline, isoquinoline, cinnoline, quinazoline, quinoxaline, naphthyridine, phthalazine, pteridine, xanthene, acridine, phenazine, phenothiazine, phenoxazine, benzofuropridine, furodipyridine, benzothienopyridine, thienodipyridine, benzoselenophenopyridine, and selenophenodipyridine; and the group consisting of 2 to 10 cyclic structural units which are groups of the same type or different types selected from the aromatic hydrocarbon cyclic group and the aromatic heterocyclic group and are bonded to each other directly or via at least one of oxygen atom, nitrogen atom, sulfur atom, silicon atom, phosphorus atom, boron atom, chain structural unit and the aliphatic cyclic group. Each Ar may be unsubstituted or may be substituted by a substituent selected from the group consisting of deuterium, halide, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carbonyl,

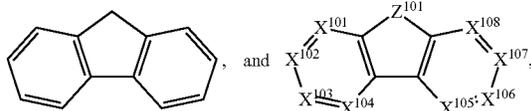
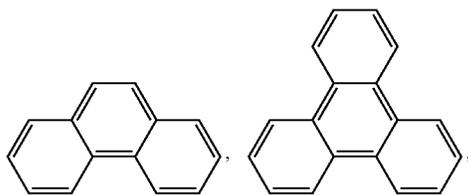
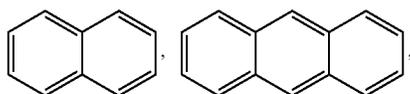
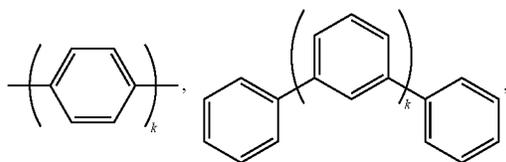
HIL/HTL:

A hole injecting/transporting material to be used in the present invention is not particularly limited, and any compound may be used as long as the compound is typically used as a hole injecting/transporting material. Examples of

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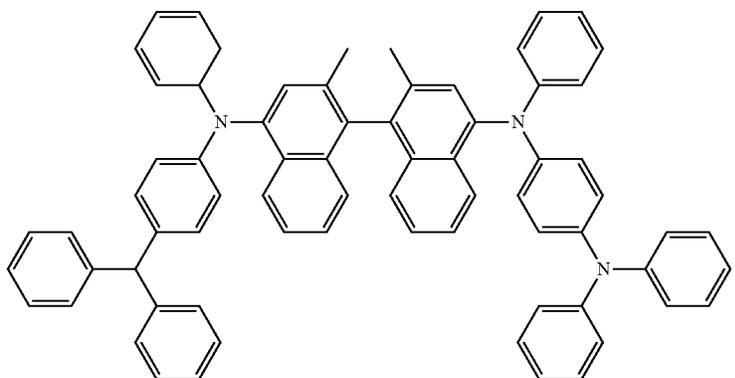
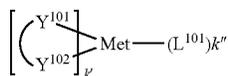
carboxylic acids, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof.

In one aspect, Ar¹ to Ar⁹ is independently selected from the group consisting of:



wherein k is an integer from 1 to 20; X¹⁰¹ to X¹⁰⁸ is C (including CH) or N; Z¹⁰¹ is NAr¹, O, or S; Ar¹ has the same group defined above.

Examples of metal complexes used in HIL or HTL include, but are not limited to the following general formula:



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wherein Met is a metal, which can have an atomic weight greater than 40; (Y¹⁰¹-Y¹⁰²) is a bidentate ligand, Y¹⁰¹ and Y¹⁰² are independently selected from C, N, O, P, and S; L¹⁰¹ is an ancillary ligand; k' is an integer value from 1 to the maximum number of ligands that may be attached to the metal; and k'+k'' is the maximum number of ligands that may be attached to the metal.

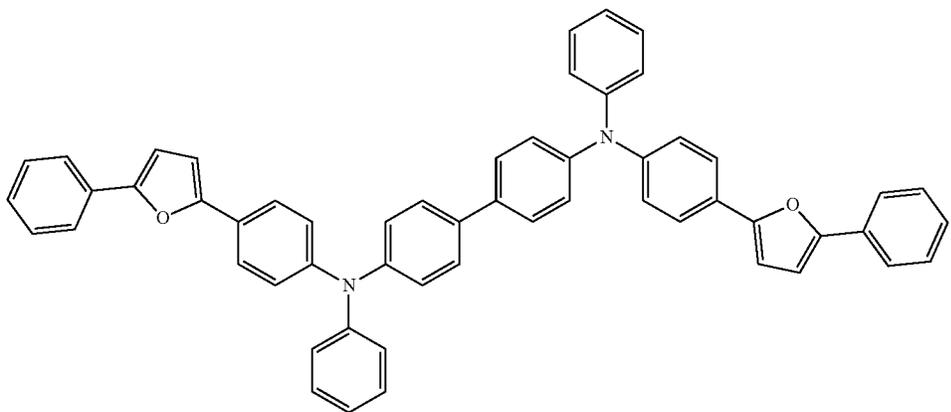
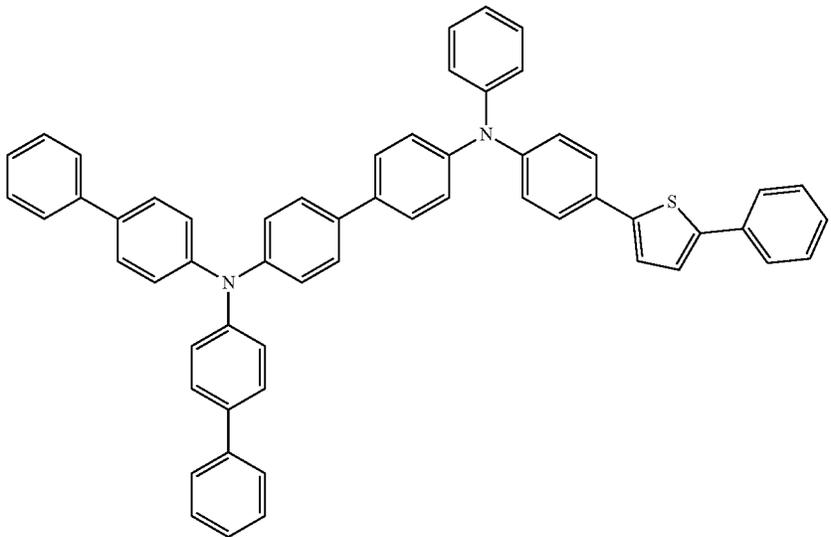
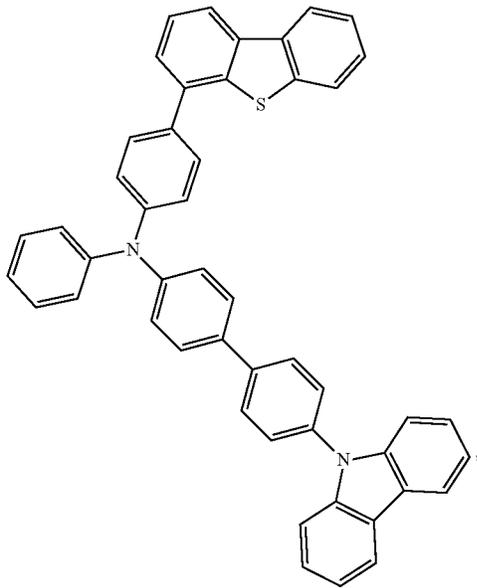
In one aspect, (Y¹⁰¹-Y¹⁰²) is a 2-phenylpyridine derivative. In another aspect, (Y¹⁰¹-Y¹⁰²) is a carbene ligand. In another aspect, Met is selected from Ir, Pt, Os, and Zn. In a further aspect, the metal complex has a smallest oxidation potential in solution vs. Fc⁺/Fc couple less than about 0.6 V.

Non-limiting examples of the HIL and HTL materials that may be used in an OLED in combination with materials disclosed herein are exemplified below together with references that disclose those materials: CN102702075, DE102012005215, EP01624500, EP01698613, EP01806334, EP01930964, EP01972613, EP01997799, EP02011790, EP02055700, EP02055701, EP1725079, EP2085382, EP2660300, EP650955, JP07-073529, JP2005112765, JP2007091719, JP2008021687, JP2014-009196, KR20110088898, KR20130077473, TW201139402, U.S. Ser. No. 06/517,957, US20020158242, US20030162053, US20050123751, US20060182993, US20060240279, US20070145888, US20070181874, US20070278938, US20080014464, US20080091025, US20080106190, US20080124572, US20080145707, US20080220265, US20080233434, US20080303417, US2008107919, US20090115320, US20090167161, US2009066235, US2011007385, US20110163302, US2011240968, US2011278551, US2012205642, US2013241401, US20140117329, US2014183517, U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,061,569, 5,639,914, WO05075451, WO07125714, WO08023550, WO08023759, WO2009145016, WO2010061824, WO2011075644, WO2012177006, WO2013018530, WO2013039073, WO2013087142, WO2013118812, WO2013120577, WO2013157367, WO2013175747, WO2014002873, WO2014015935, WO2014015937, WO2014030872, WO2014030921, WO2014034791, WO2014104514, WO2014157018.

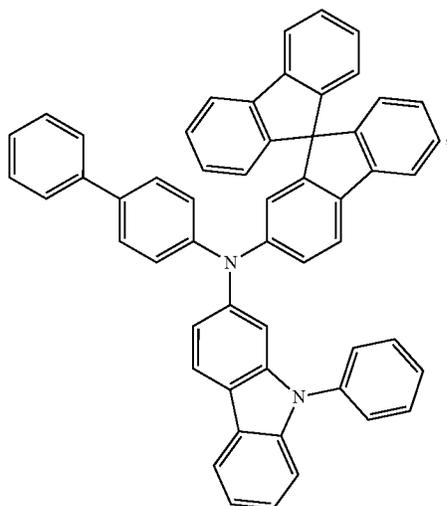
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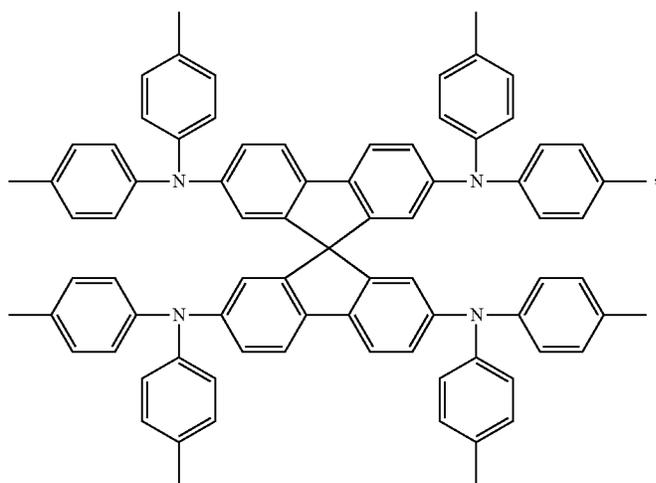
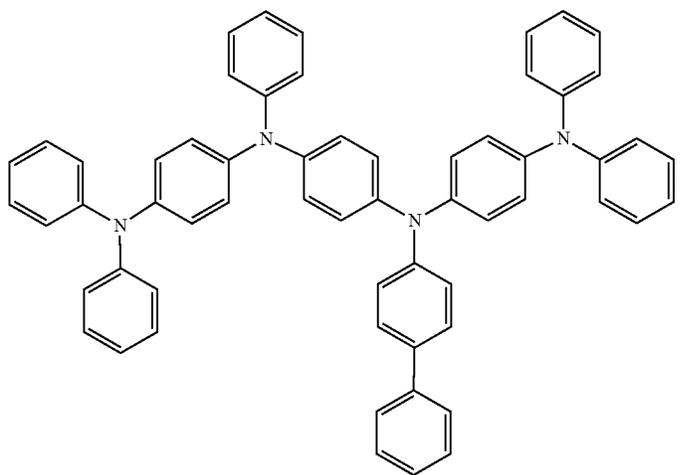
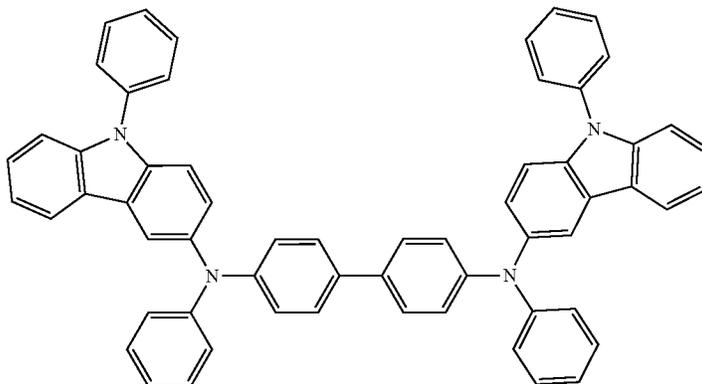


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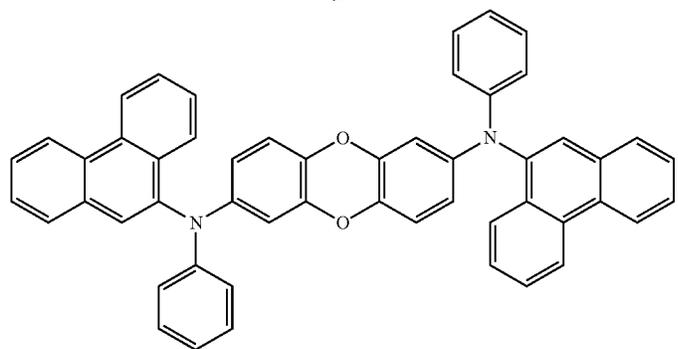
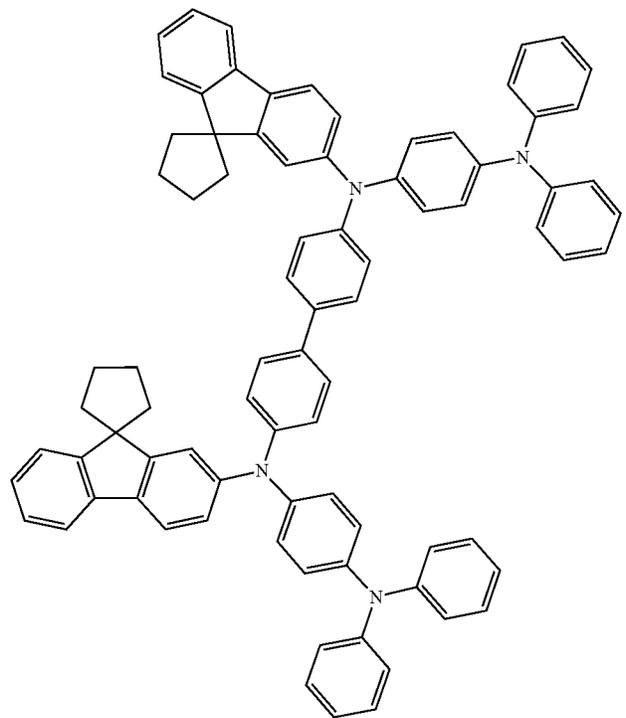
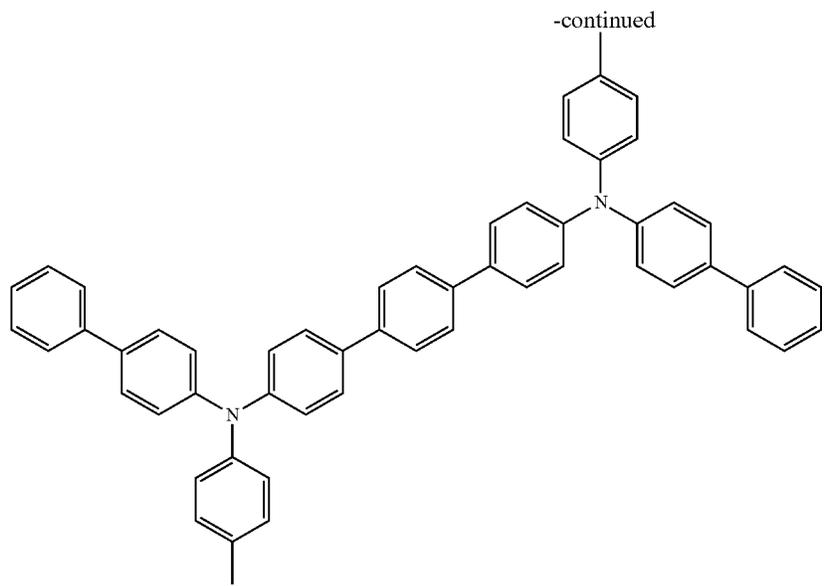
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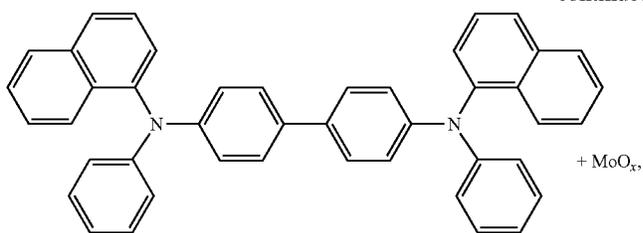
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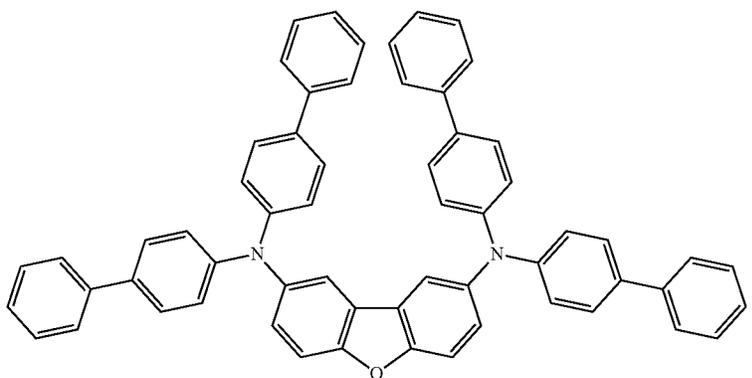
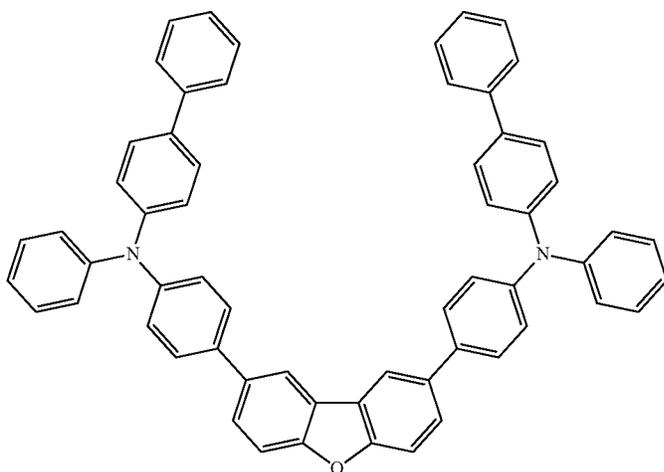


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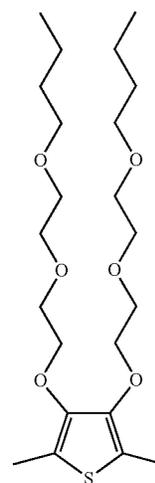
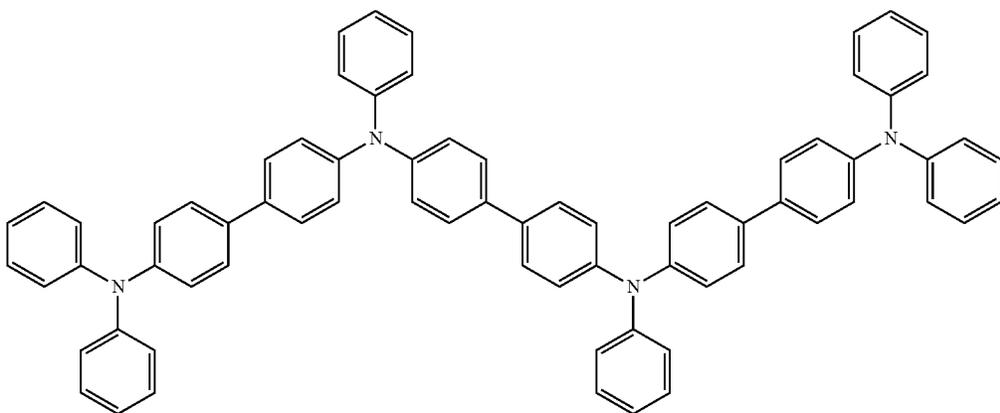
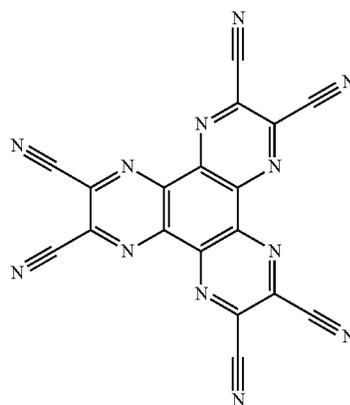
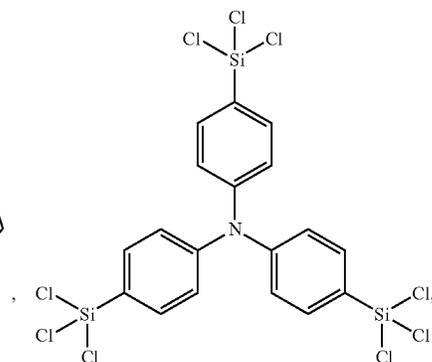
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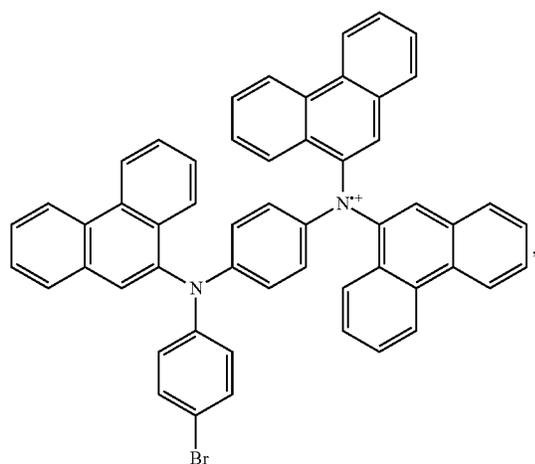
+ MoO₃,



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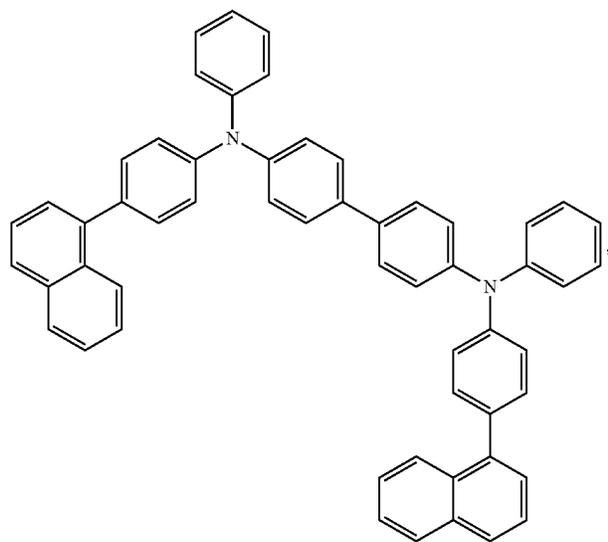
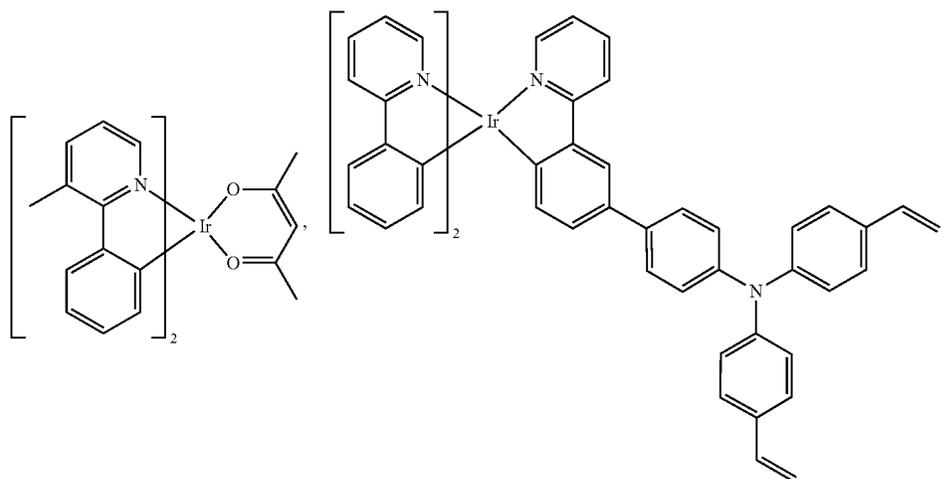
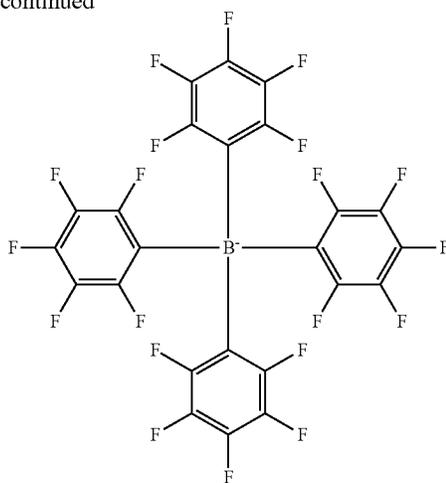


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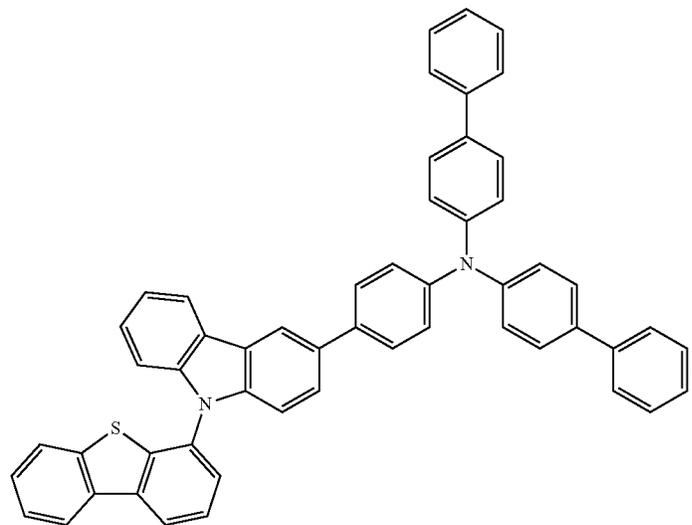
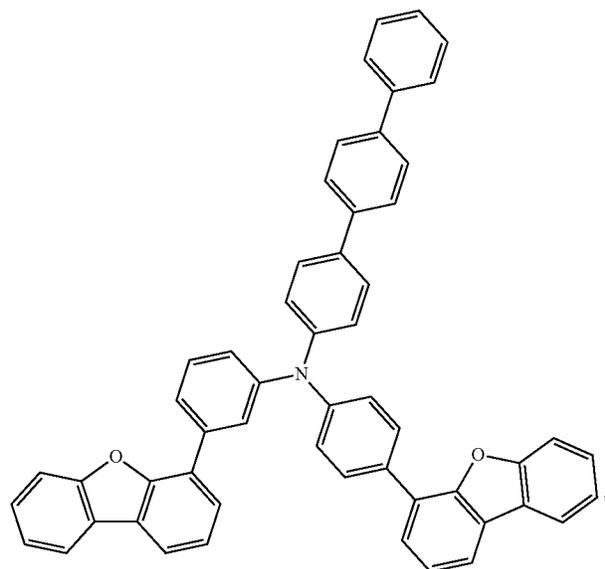
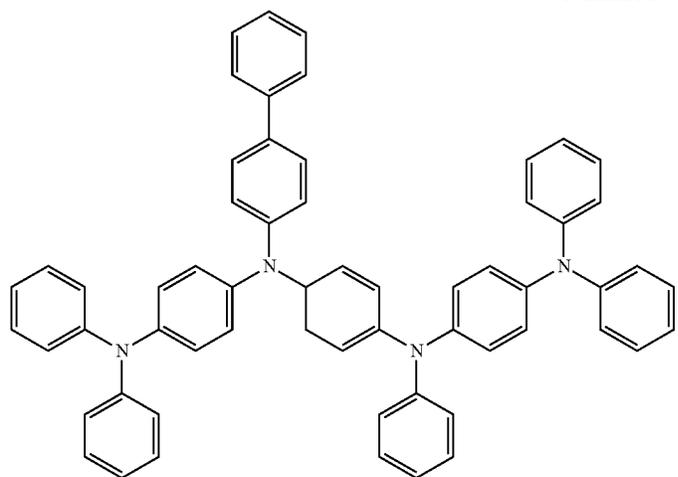
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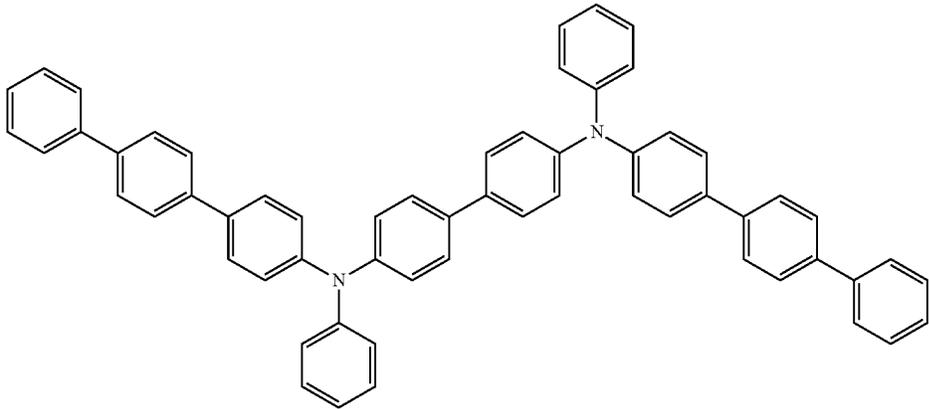
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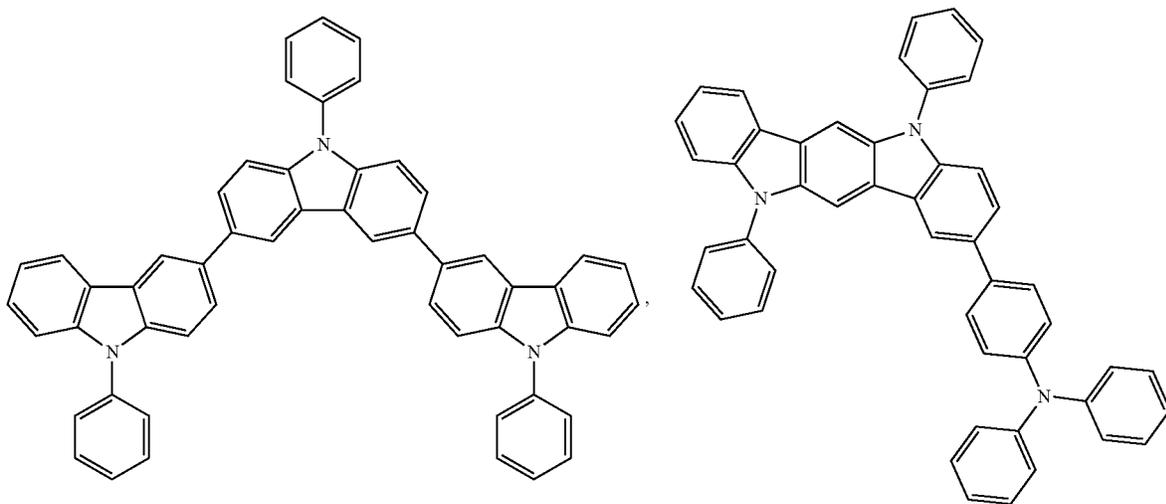
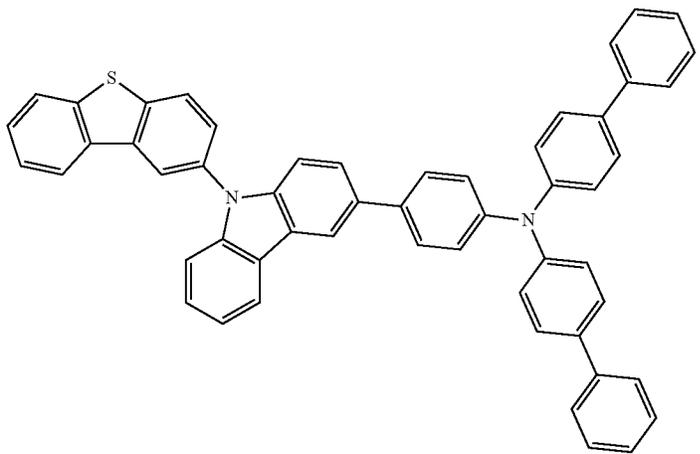
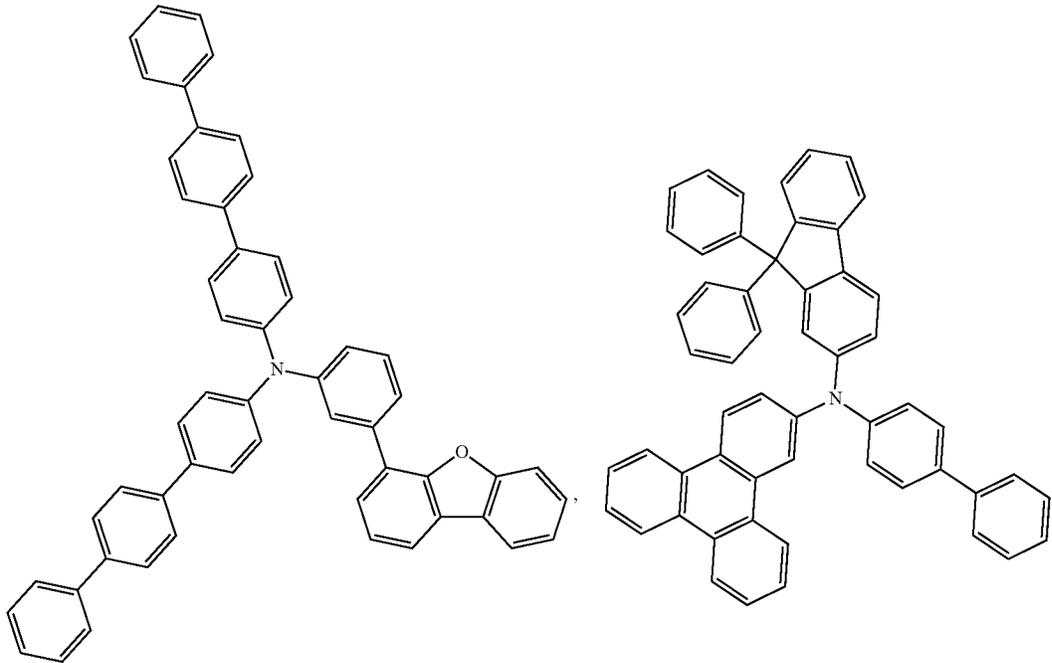
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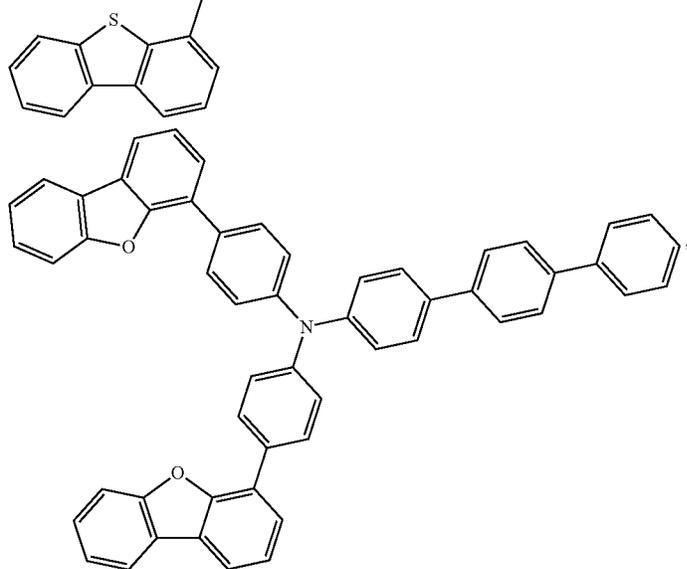
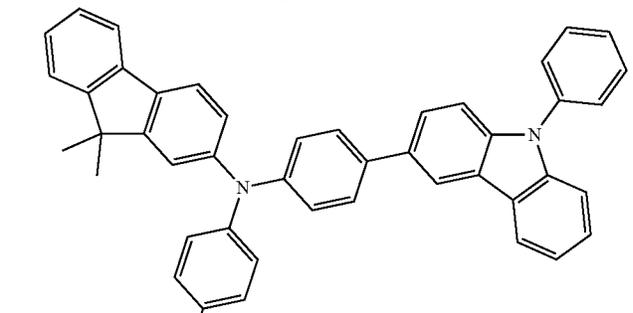
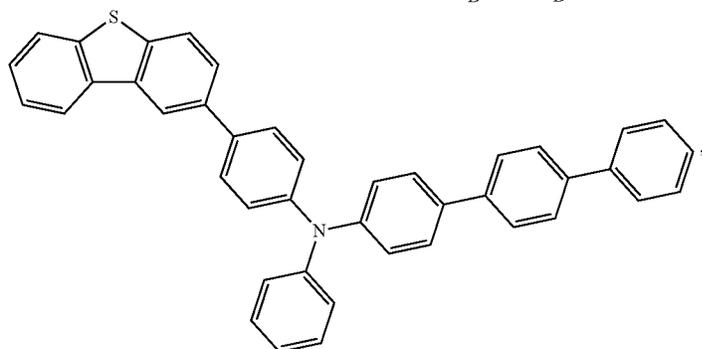
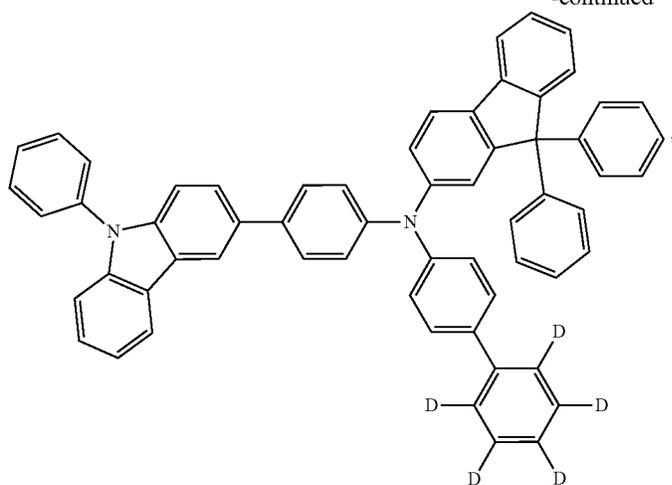
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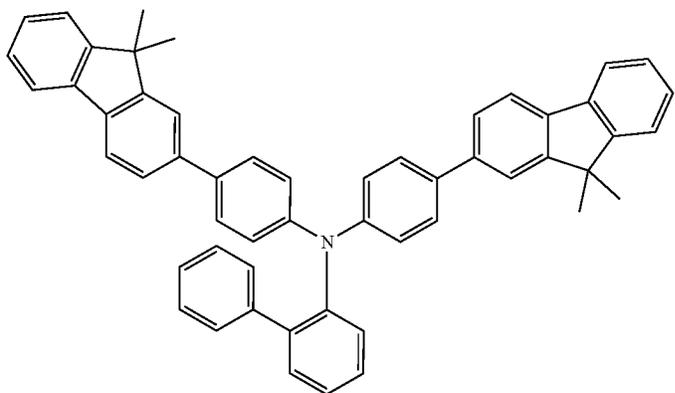
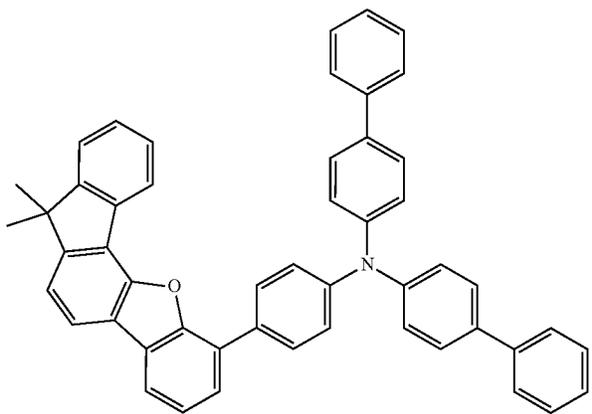
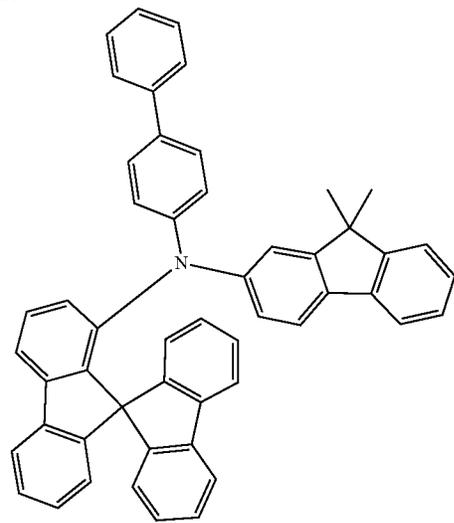
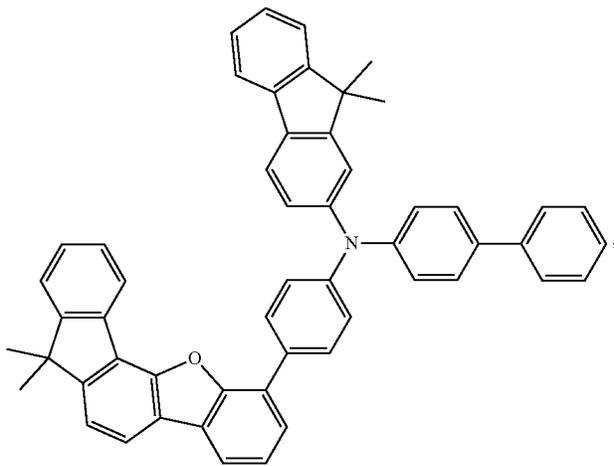
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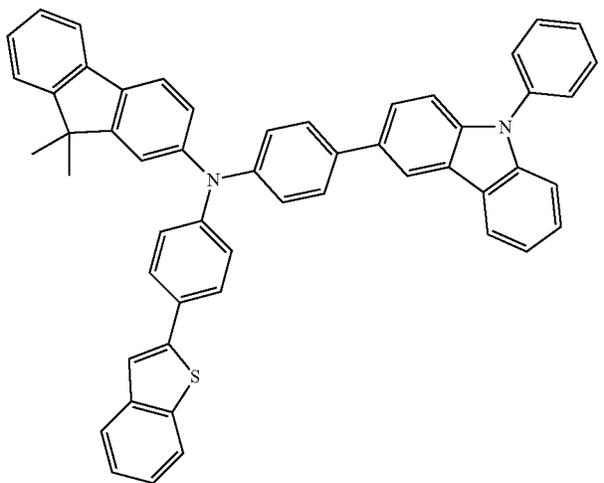
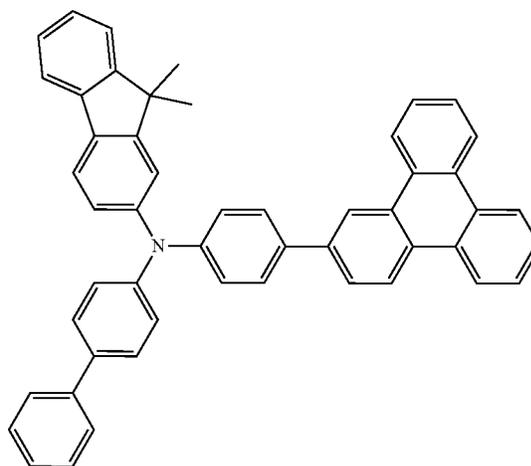
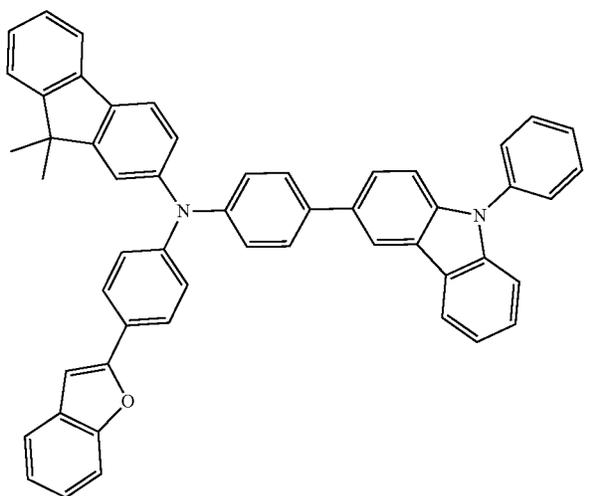
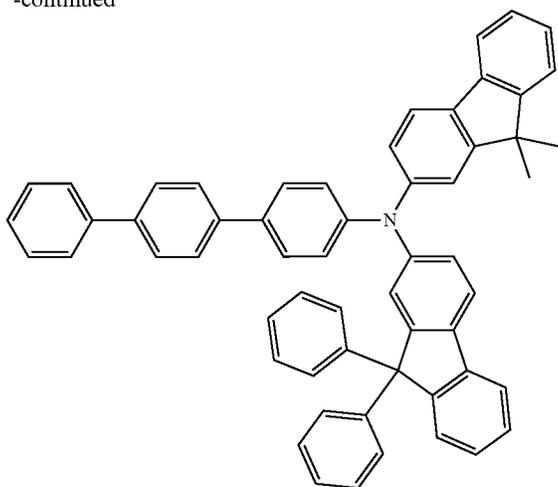
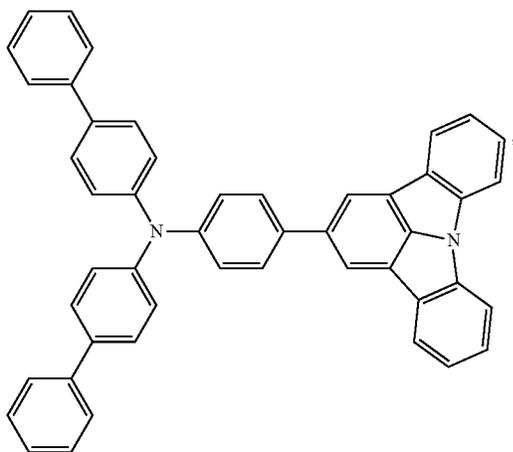
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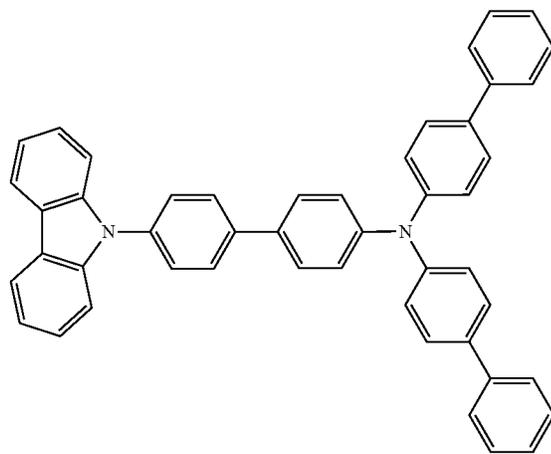
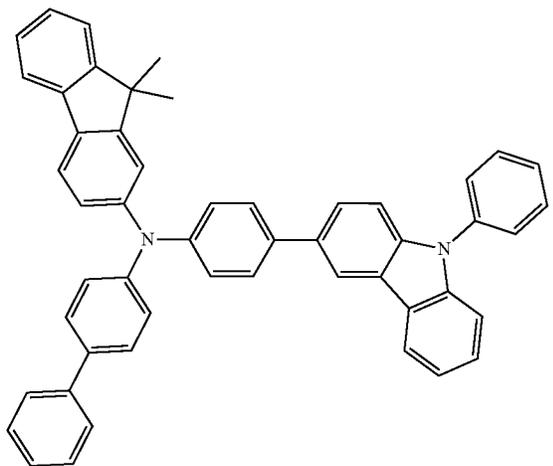
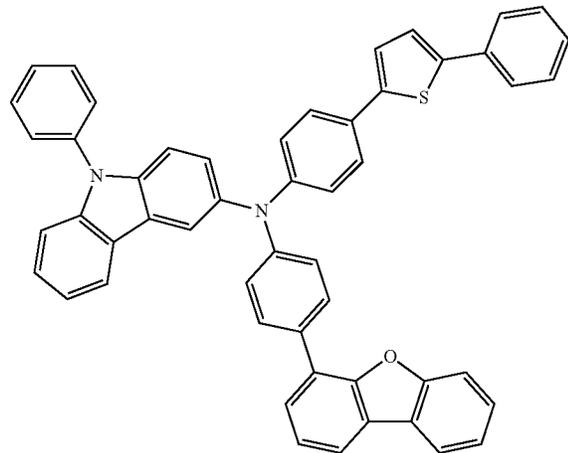
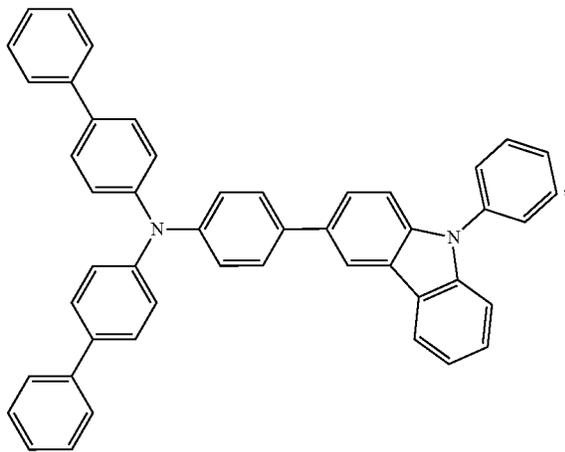
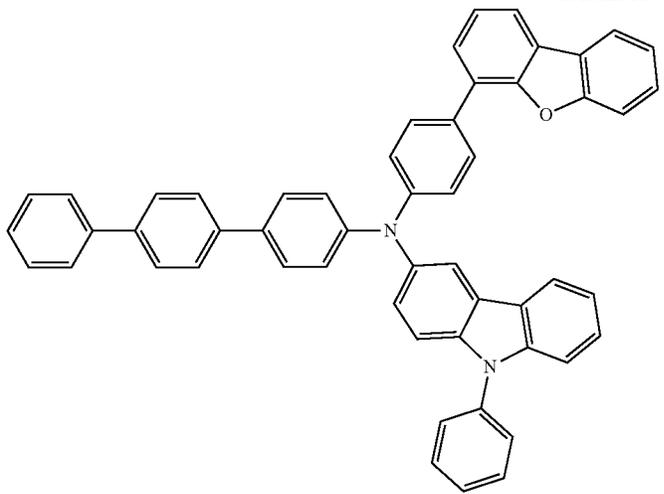
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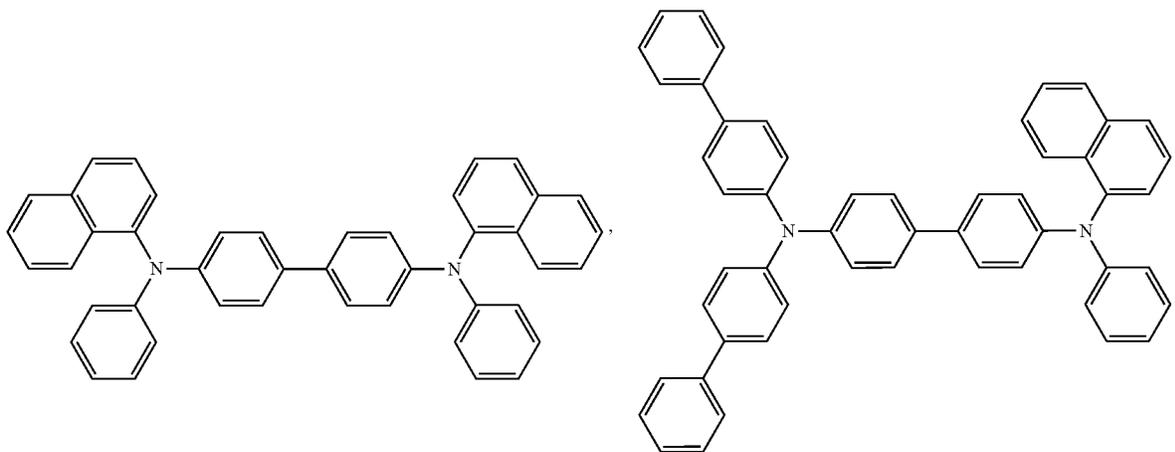
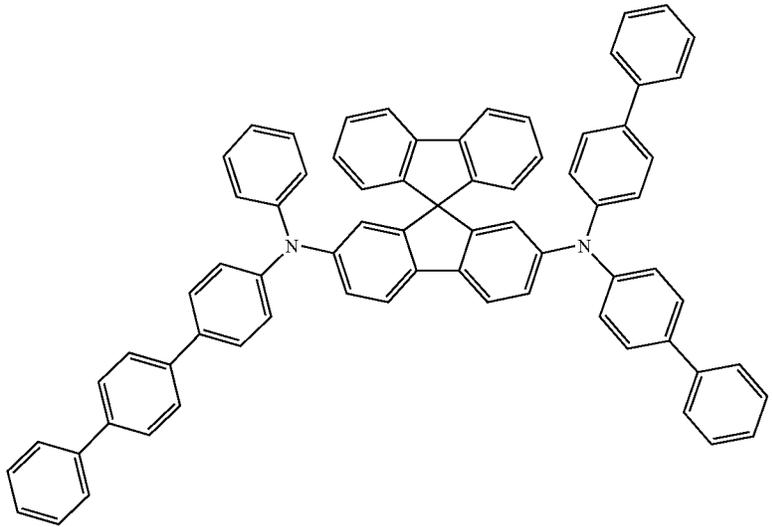
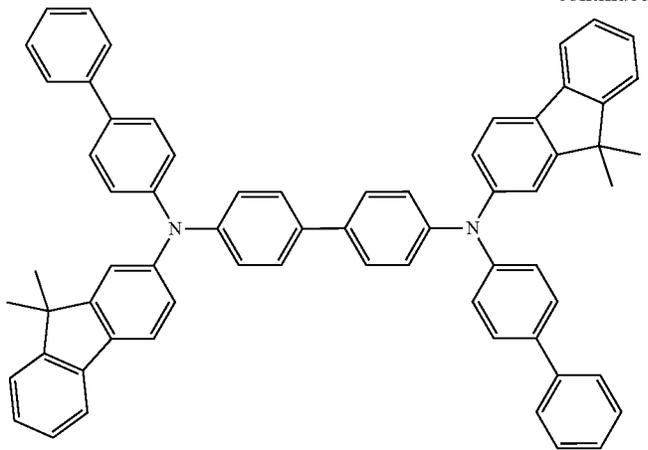
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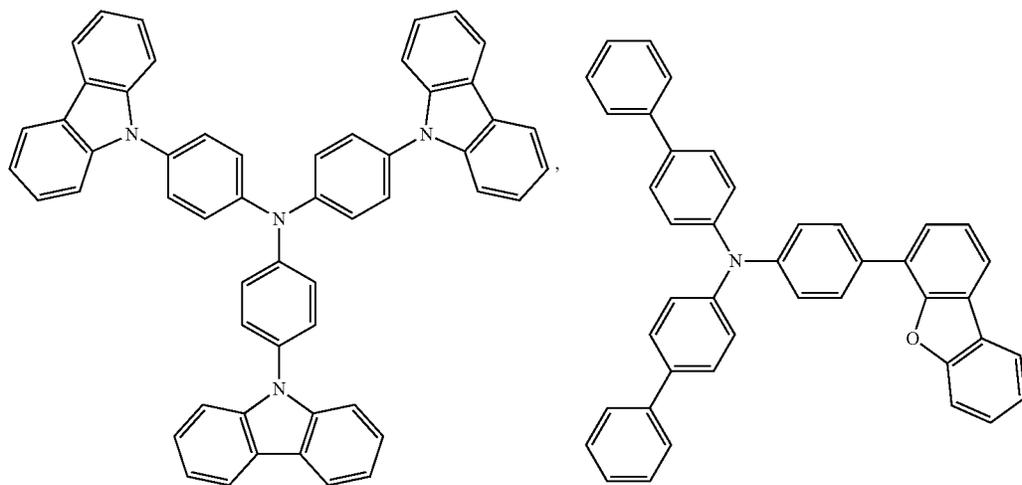
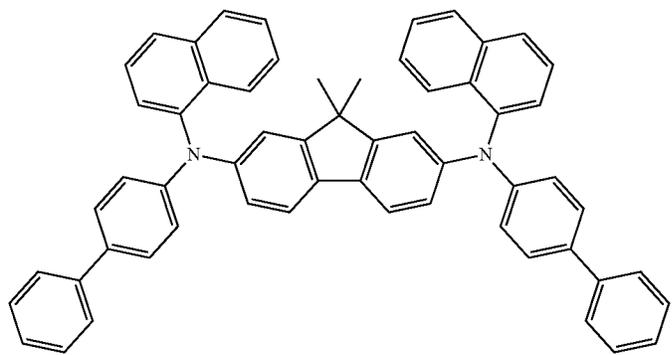
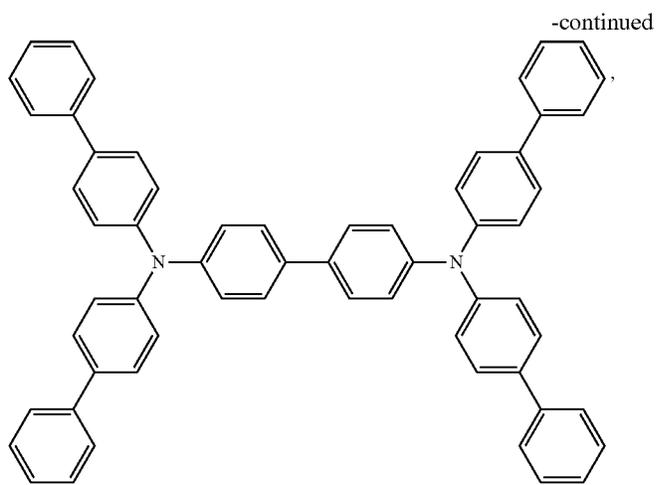
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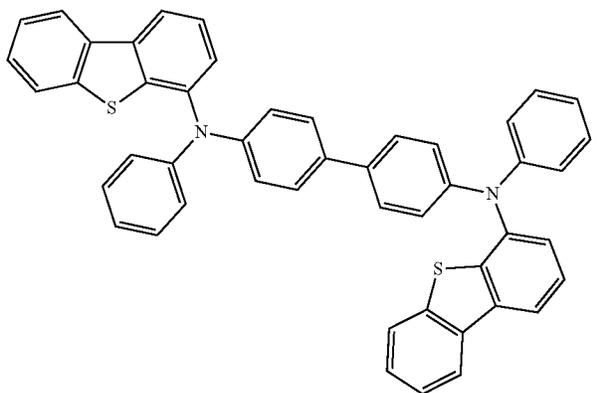


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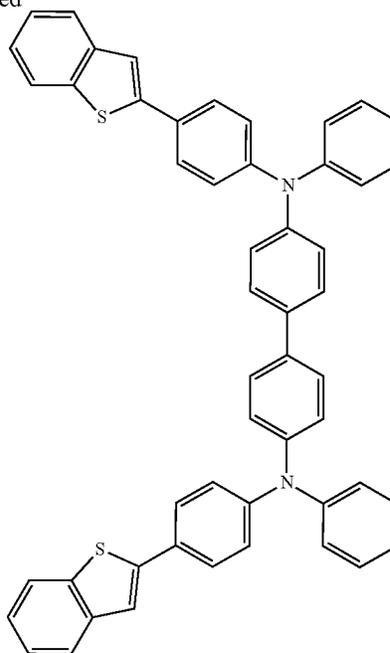


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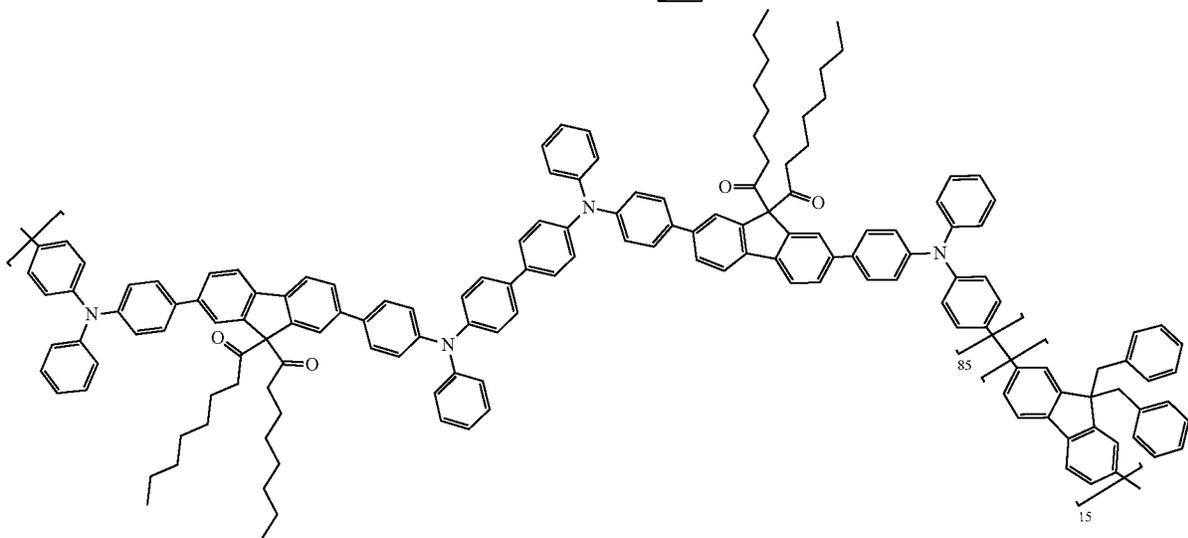


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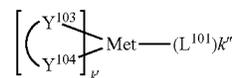
EBL:

An electron blocking layer (EBL) may be used to reduce the number of electrons and/or excitons that leave the emissive layer. The presence of such a blocking layer in a device may result in substantially higher efficiencies, and/or longer lifetime, as compared to a similar device lacking a blocking layer. Also, a blocking layer may be used to confine emission to a desired region of an OLED. In some embodiments, the EBL material has a higher LUMO (closer to the vacuum level) and/or higher triplet energy than the emitter closest to the EBL interface. In some embodiments, the EBL material has a higher LUMO (closer to the vacuum level) and/or higher triplet energy than one or more of the hosts closest to the EBL interface. In one aspect, the compound used in EBL contains the same molecule or the same functional groups used as one of the hosts described below. Host:

The light emitting layer of the organic EL device of the present invention preferably contains at least a metal com-

plex as light emitting material, and may contain a host material using the metal complex as a dopant material. Examples of the host material are not particularly limited, and any metal complexes or organic compounds may be used as long as the triplet energy of the host is larger than that of the dopant. Any host material may be used with any dopant so long as the triplet criteria is satisfied.

Examples of metal complexes used as host are preferred to have the following general formula:

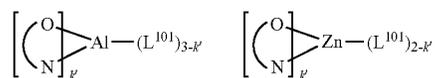


wherein Met is a metal; (Y¹⁰³-Y¹⁰⁴) is a bidentate ligand, Y¹⁰³ and Y¹⁰⁴ are independently selected from C, N, O, P, and S; L¹⁰¹ is another ligand; k' is an integer value from

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1 to the maximum number of ligands that may be attached to the metal; and $k'+k''$ is the maximum number of ligands that may be attached to the metal.

In one aspect, the metal complexes are:

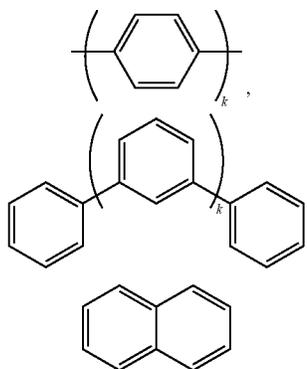


wherein (O—N) is a bidentate ligand, having metal coordinated to atoms O and N.

In another aspect, Met is selected from Ir and Pt. In a further aspect, (Y¹⁰³-Y¹⁰⁴) is a carbene ligand.

Examples of other organic compounds used as host are selected from the group consisting of aromatic hydrocarbon cyclic compounds such as benzene, biphenyl, triphenyl, triphenylene, tetraphenylene, naphthalene, anthracene, phenalene, phenanthrene, fluorene, pyrene, chrysene, perylene, and azulene; the group consisting of aromatic heterocyclic compounds such as dibenzothiophene, dibenzofuran, dibenzoselenophene, furan, thiophene, benzofuran, benzothiophene, benzoselenophene, carbazole, indolocarbazole, pyridylindole, pyrrolodipyridine, pyrazole, imidazole, triazole, oxazole, thiazole, oxadiazole, oxatriazole, dioxazole, thiadiazole, pyridine, pyridazine, pyrimidine, pyrazine, triazine, oxazine, oxathiazine, oxadiazine, indole, benzimidazole, indazole, indoxazine, benzoxazole, benzisoxazole, benzothiazole, quinoline, isoquinoline, cinnoline, quinazoline, quinoxaline, naphthyridine, phthalazine, pteridine, xanthene, acridine, phenazine, phenothiazine, phenoxazine, benzofuroypyridine, furodipyridine, benzothienopyridine, thienodipyridine, benzoselenophenopyridine, and selenophenodipyridine; and the group consisting of 2 to 10 cyclic structural units which are groups of the same type or different types selected from the aromatic hydrocarbon cyclic group and the aromatic heterocyclic group and are bonded to each other directly or via at least one of oxygen atom, nitrogen atom, sulfur atom, silicon atom, phosphorus atom, boron atom, chain structural unit and the aliphatic cyclic group. Each option within each group may be unsubstituted or may be substituted by a substituent selected from the group consisting of deuterium, halide, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carbonyl, carboxylic acids, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof.

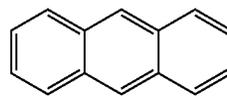
In one aspect, the host compound contains at least one of the following groups in the molecule:



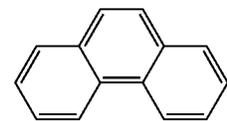
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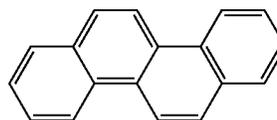
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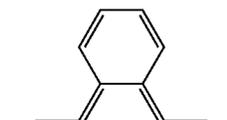
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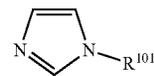
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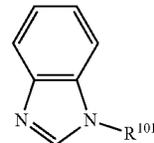
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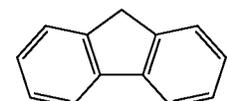
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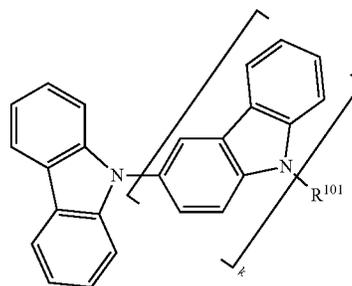
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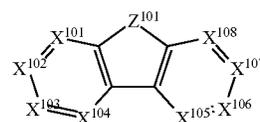


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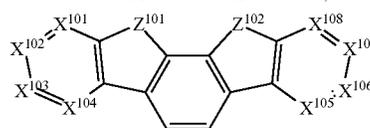


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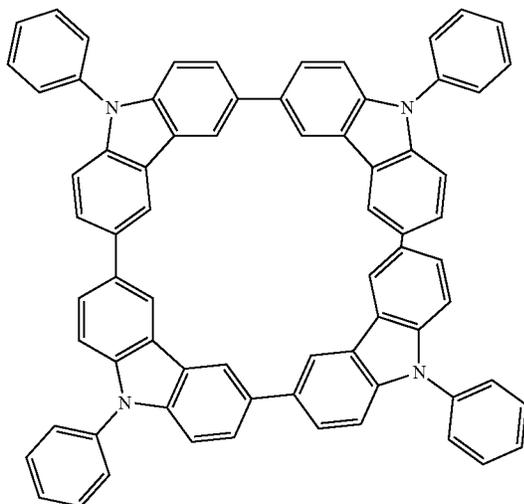
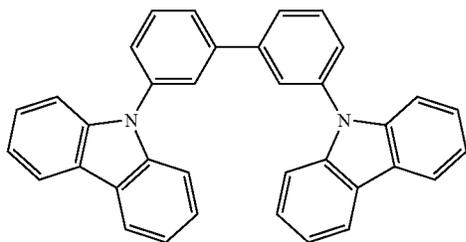
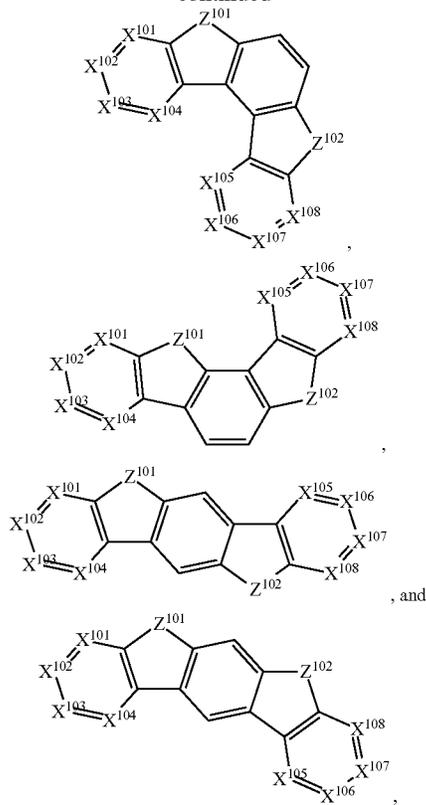


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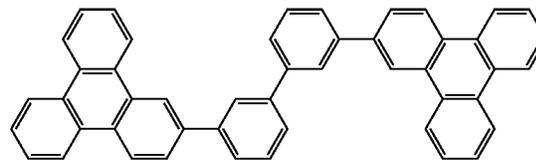
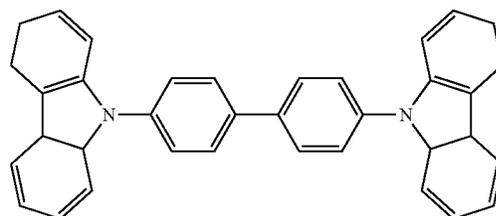
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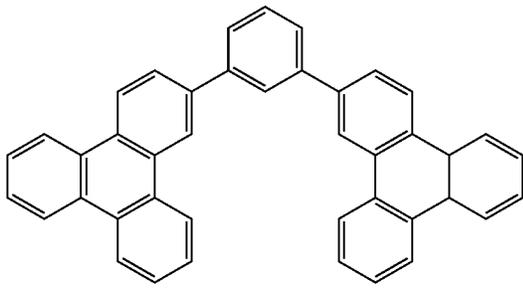
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wherein R¹⁰¹ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, halide, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, aryl-alkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carbonyl, carboxylic acids, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof, and when it is aryl or heteroaryl, it has the similar definition as Ar^s mentioned above. k is an integer from 0 to 20 or 1 to 20. X¹⁰¹ to X¹⁰⁸ are independently selected from C (including CH) or N. Z¹⁰¹ and Z¹⁰² are independently selected from NR¹⁰¹, O, or S.

Non-limiting examples of the host materials that may be used in an OLED in combination with materials disclosed herein are exemplified below together with references that disclose those materials: EP2034538, EP2034538A, EP2757608, JP2007254297, KR20100079458, KR20120088644, KR20120129733, KR20130115564, TW201329200, US20030175553, US20050238919, US20060280965, US20090017330, US20090030202, US20090167162, US20090302743, US20090309488, US20100012931, US20100084966, US20100187984, US2010187984, US2012075273, US2012126221, US2013009543, US2013105787, US2013175519, US2014001446, US20140183503, US20140225088, US2014034914, U.S. Pat. No. 7,154,114, WO2001039234, WO2004093207, WO2005014551, WO2005089025, WO2006072002, WO2006114966, WO2007063754, WO2008056746, WO2009003898, WO2009021126, WO2009063833, WO2009066778, WO2009066779, WO2009086028, WO2010056066, WO2010107244, WO2011081423, WO2011081431, WO2011086863, WO2012128298, WO2012133644, WO2012133649, WO2013024872, WO2013035275, WO2013081315, WO2013191404, WO2014142472,

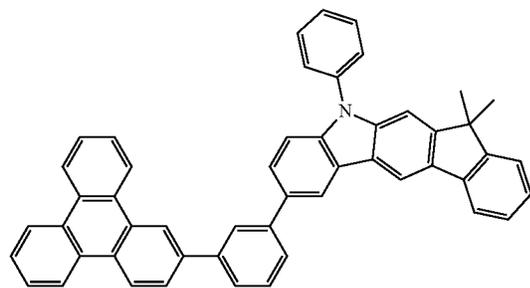
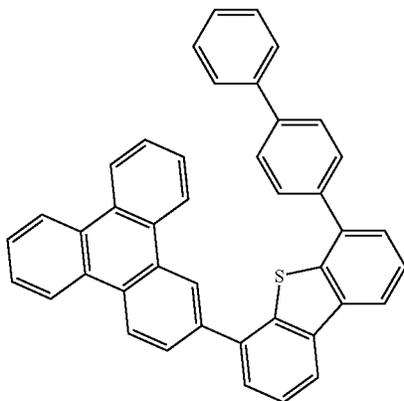
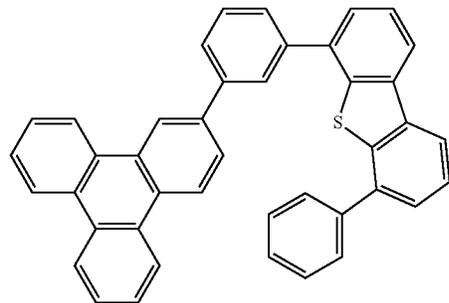
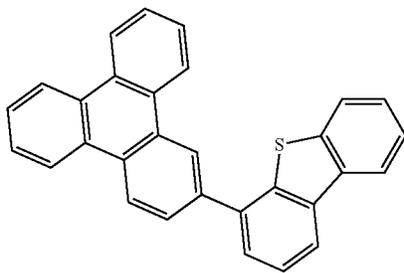
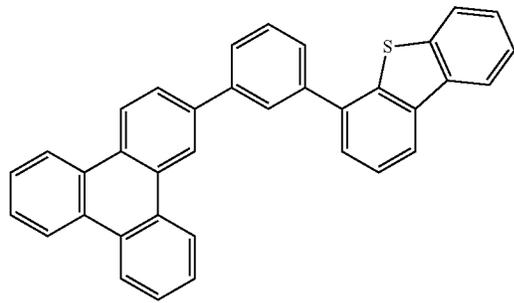
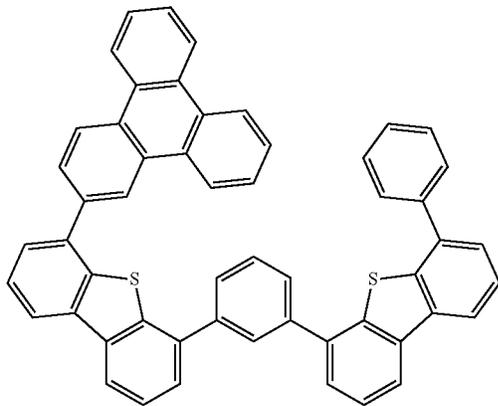
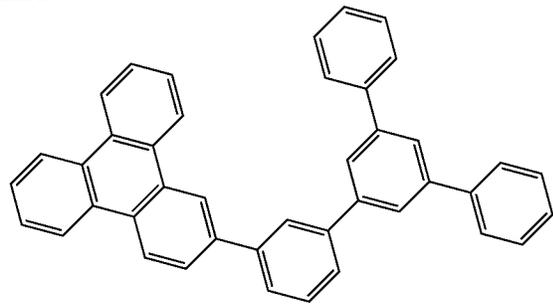


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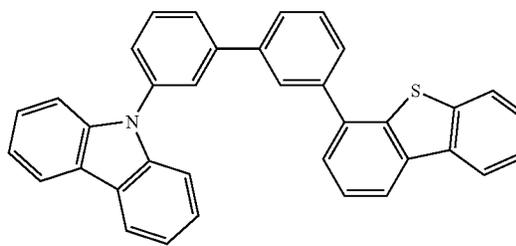
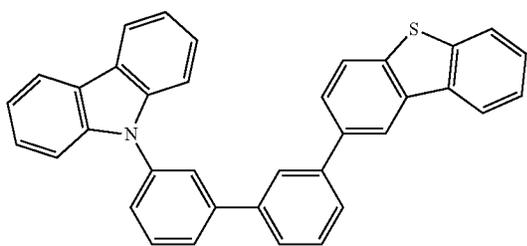
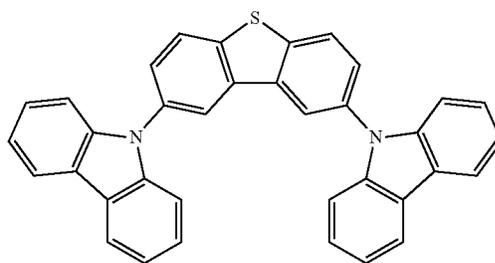
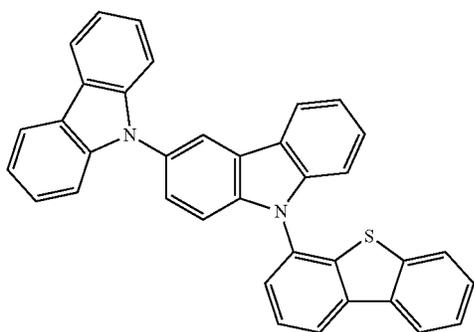
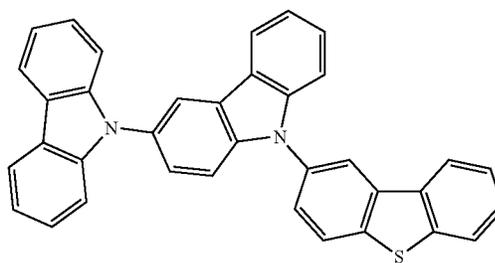
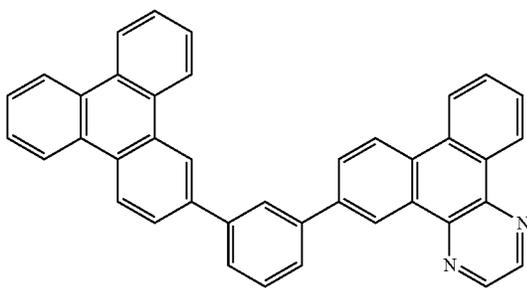
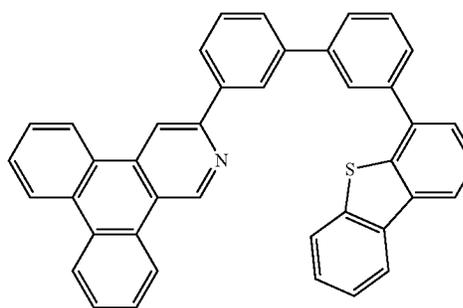
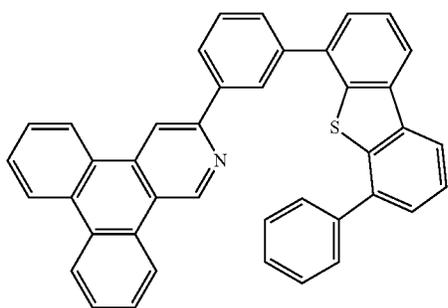
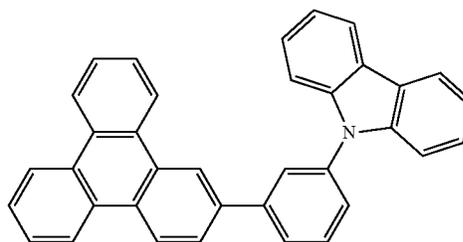
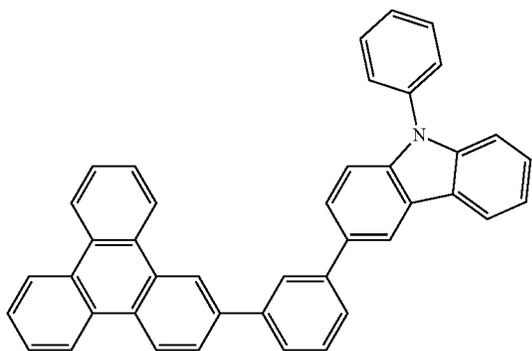
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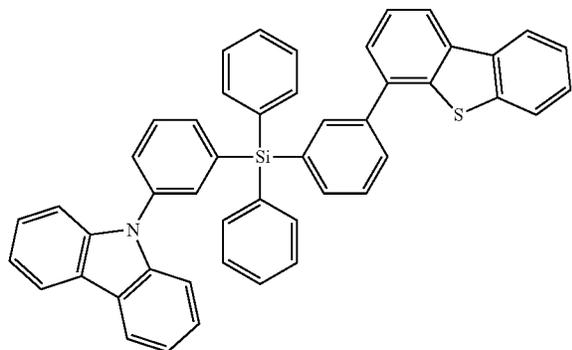
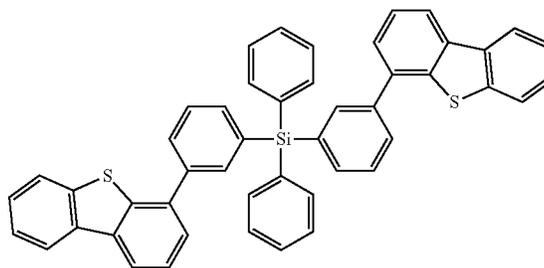
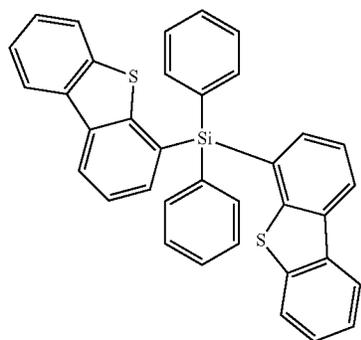
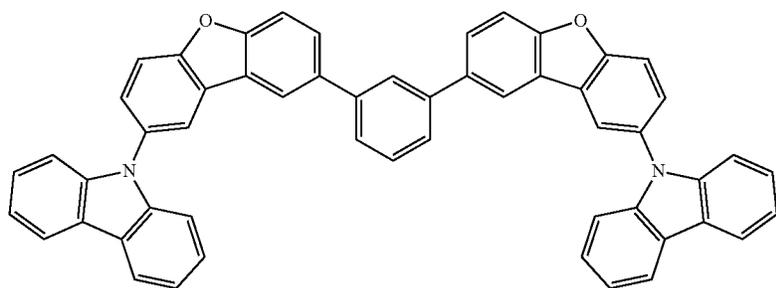
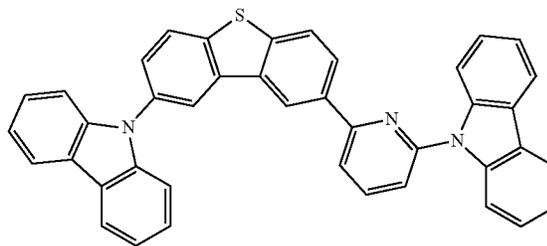
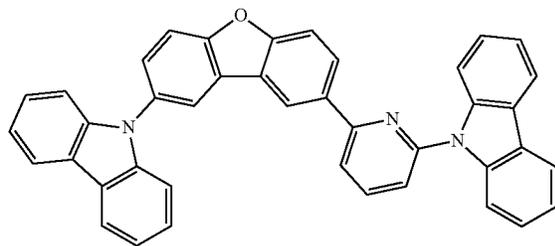
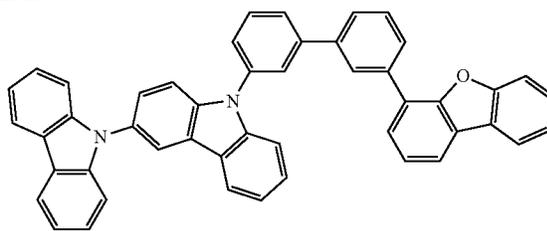
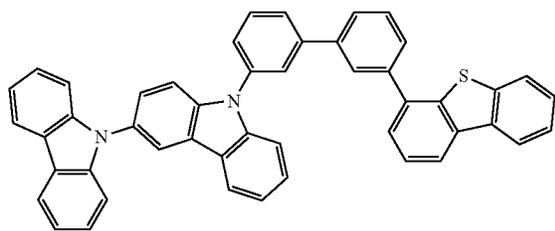
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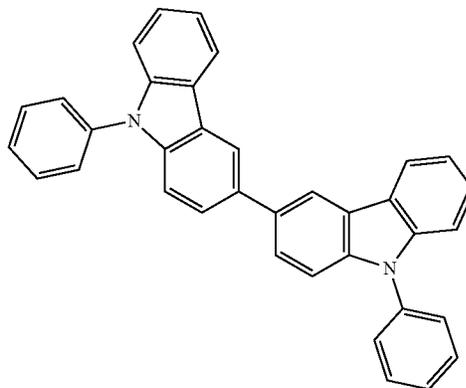
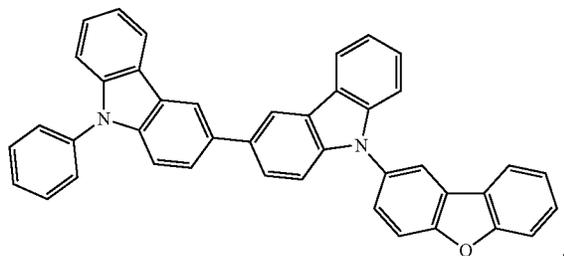
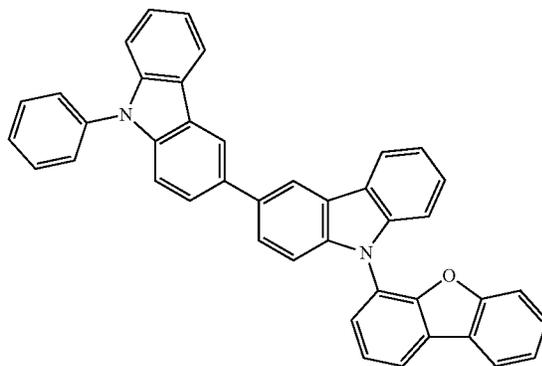
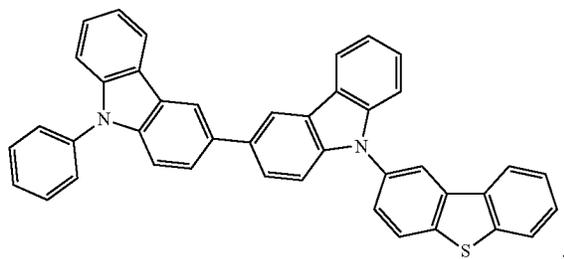
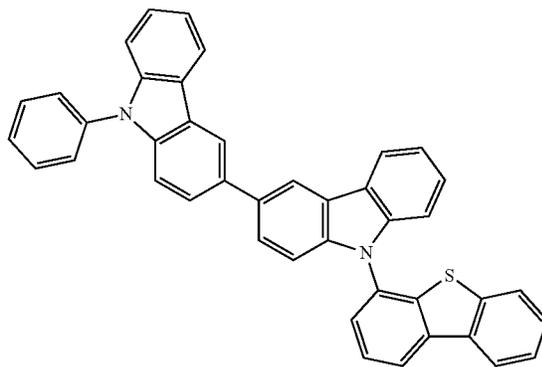
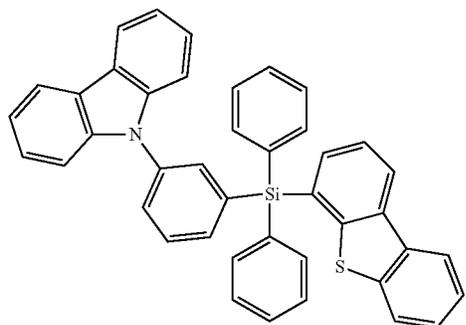
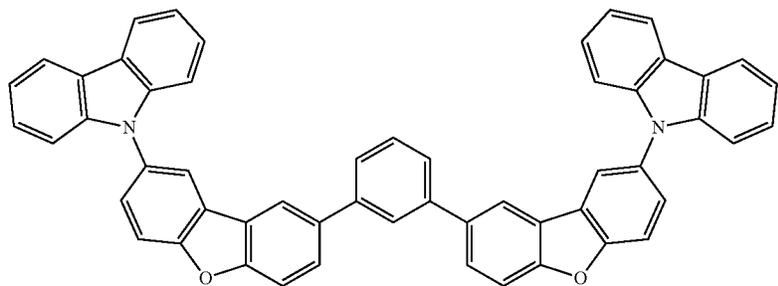
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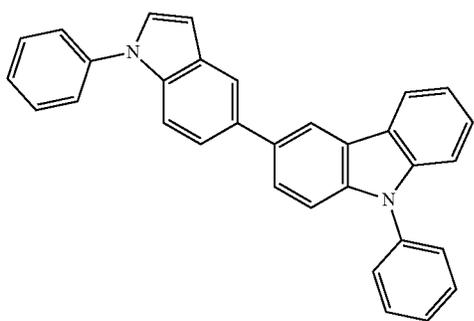
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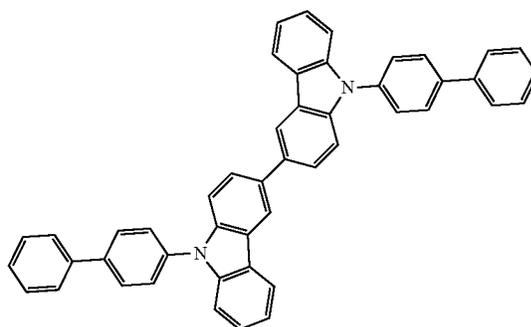
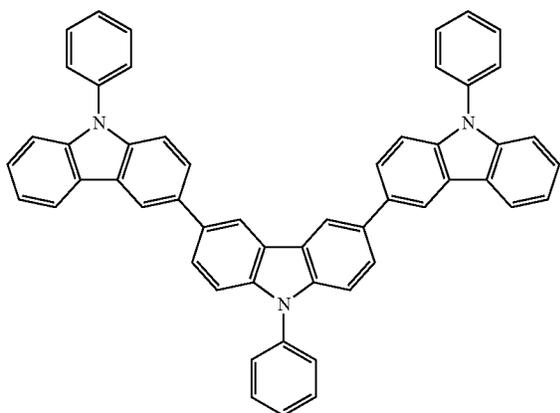
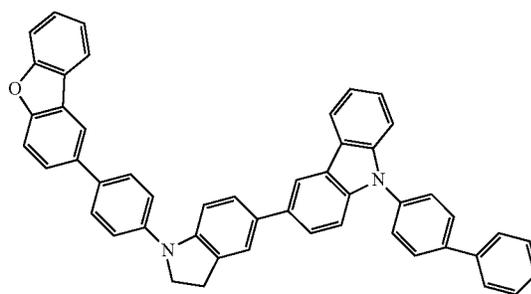
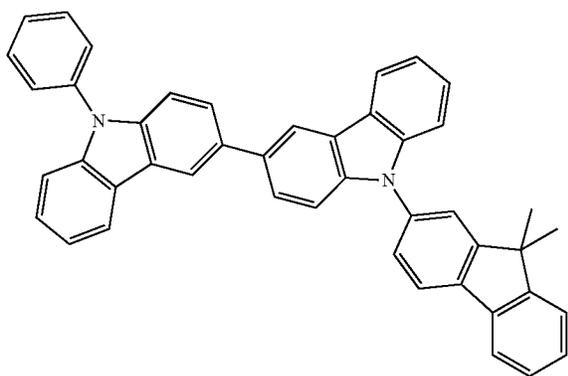
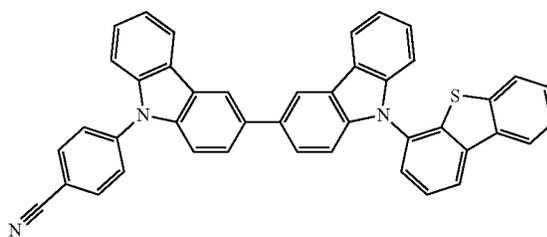
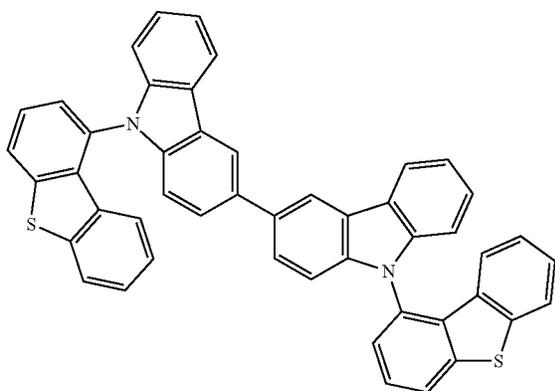
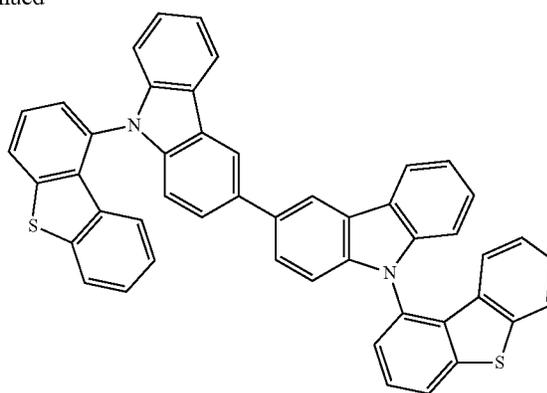


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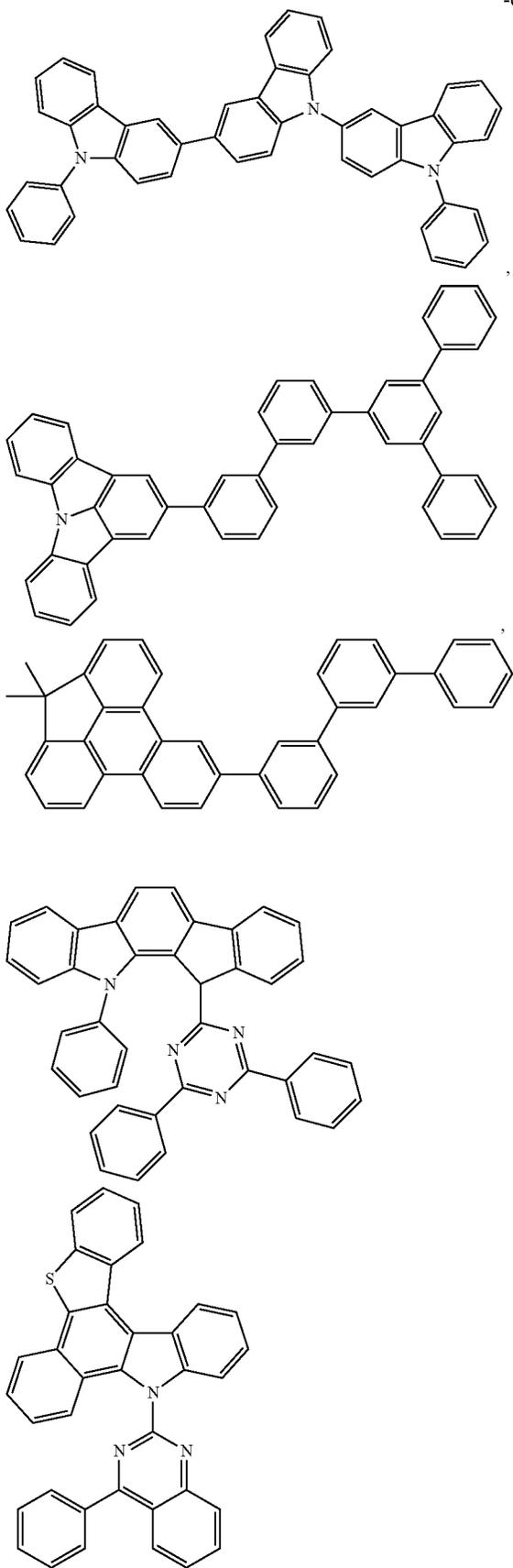


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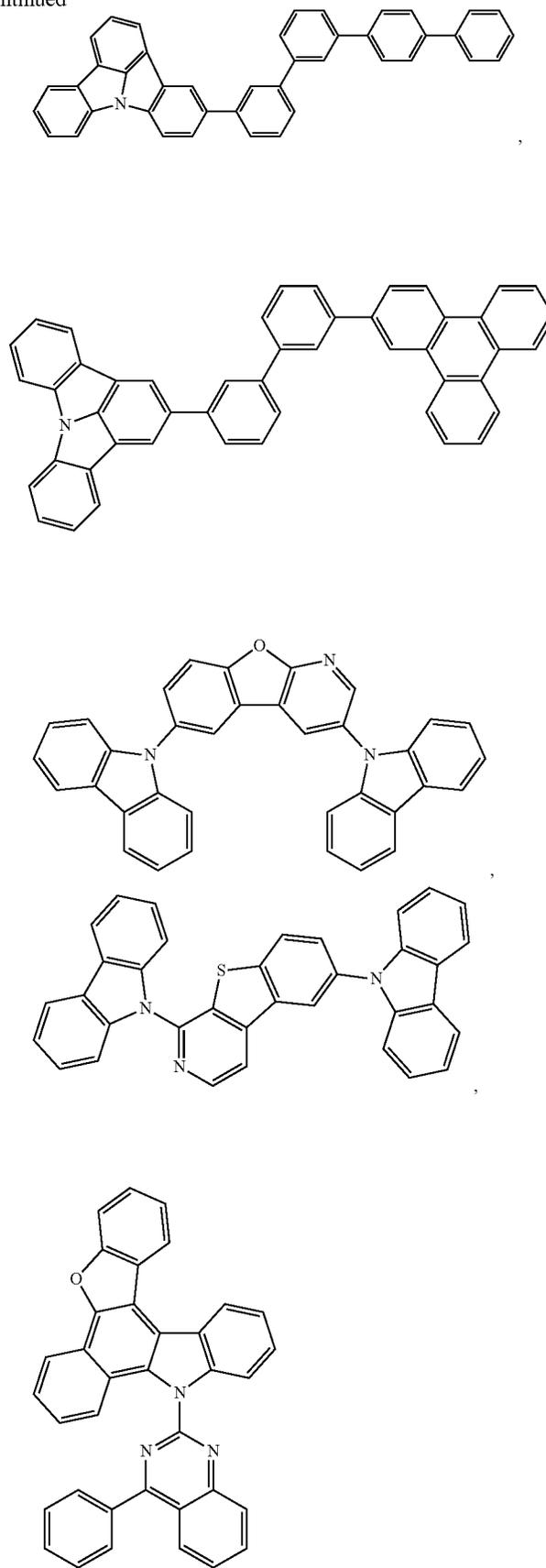


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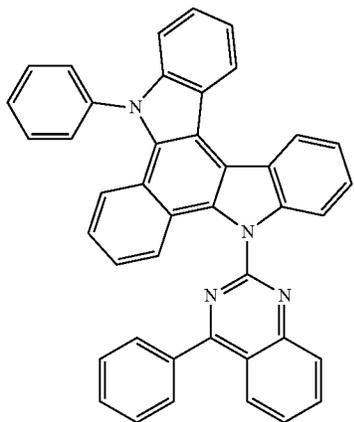


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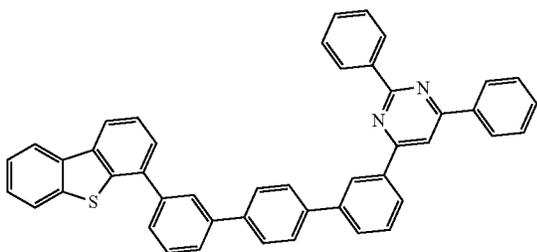
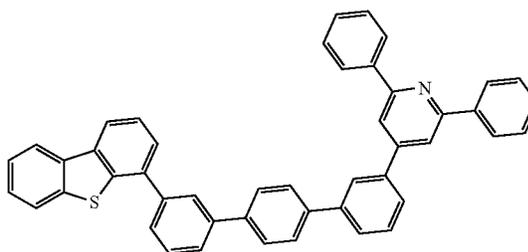
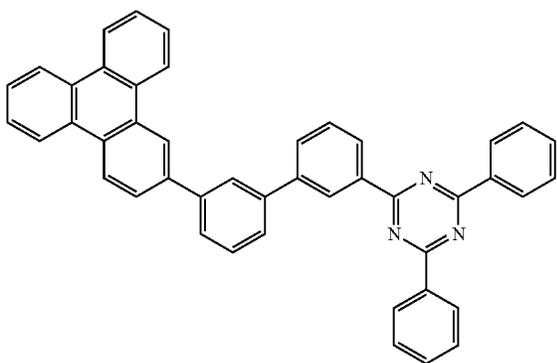
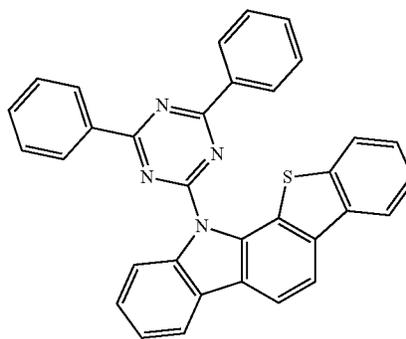
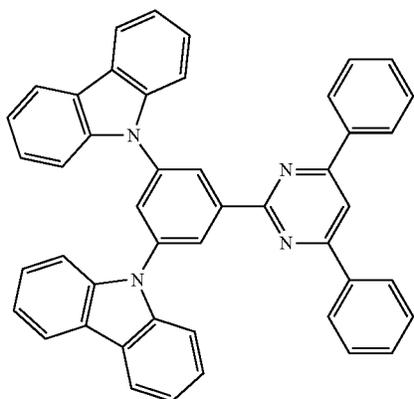
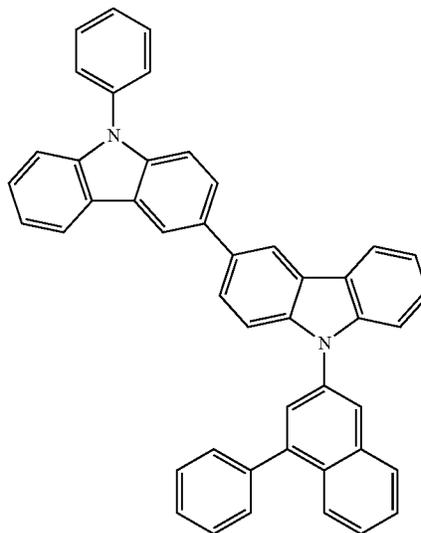


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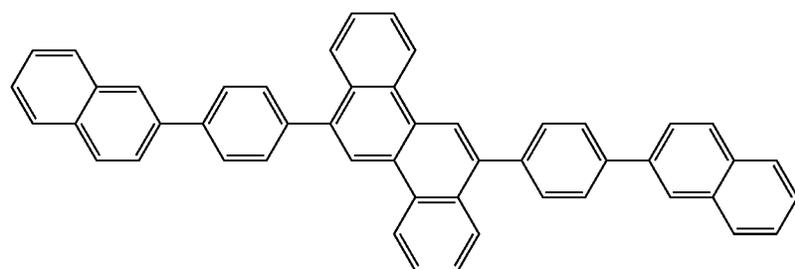
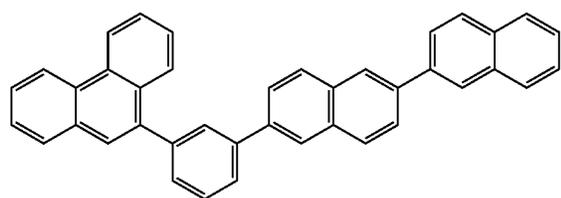
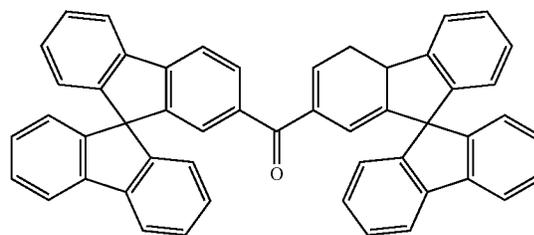
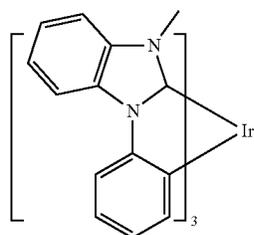
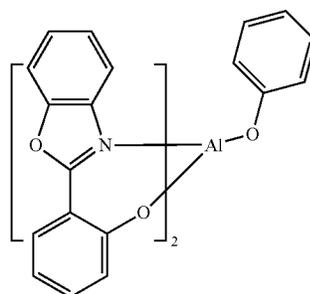
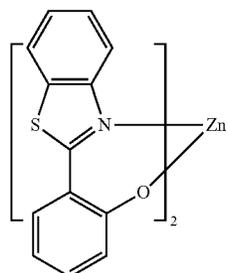
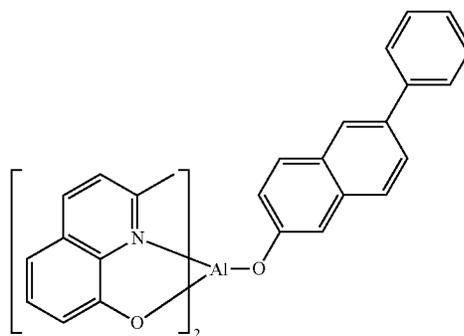
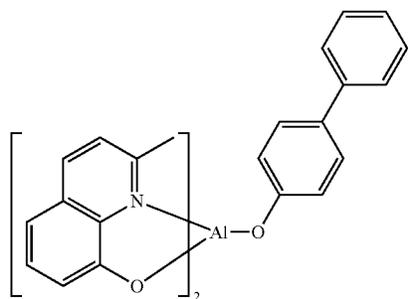
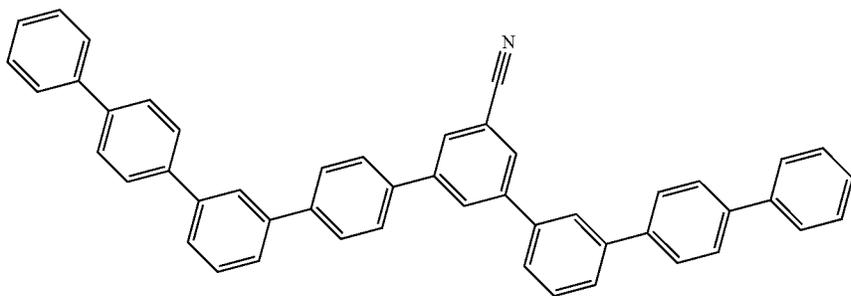
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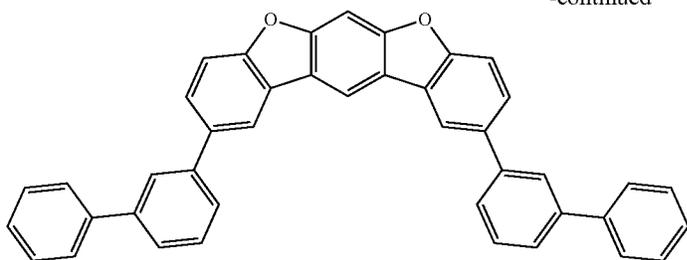
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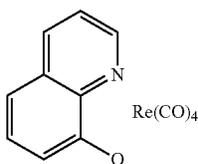
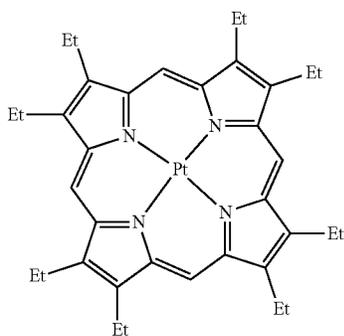


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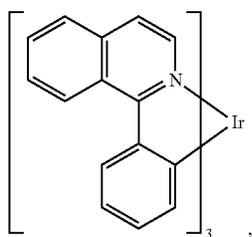
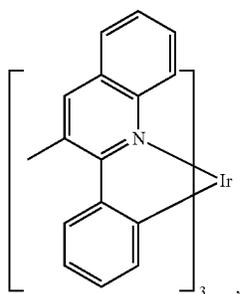
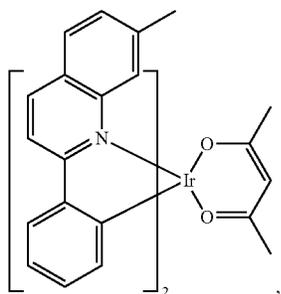
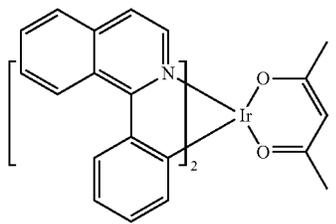
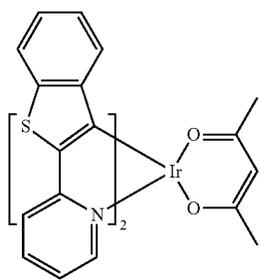
One or more additional emitter dopants may be used in conjunction with the compound of the present disclosure. Examples of the additional emitter dopants are not particularly limited, and any compounds may be used as long as the compounds are typically used as emitter materials. Examples of suitable emitter materials include, but are not limited to, compounds which can produce emissions via phosphorescence, fluorescence, thermally activated delayed fluorescence, i.e., TADF (also referred to as E-type delayed fluorescence), triplet-triplet annihilation, or combinations of these processes.

Non-limiting examples of the emitter materials that may be used in an OLED in combination with materials disclosed herein are exemplified below together with references that disclose those materials: CN103694277, CN1696137, EB01238981, EP01239526, EP01961743, EP1239526, EP1244155, EP1642951, EP1647554, EP1841834, EP1841834B, EP2062907, EP2730583, JP2012074444, JP2013110263, JP4478555, KR1020090133652, KR20120032054, KR20130043460, TW201332980, U.S. Ser. No. 06/699,599, U.S. Ser. No. 06/916,554, US20010019782, US20020034656, US20030068526, US20030072964, US20030138657, US20050123788, US20050244673, US2005123791, US2005260449, US20060008670, US20060065890, US20060127696, US20060134459, US20060134462, US20060202194, US20060251923, US20070034863, US20070087321, US20070103060, US20070111026, US20070190359, US20070231600, US2007034863, US2007104979,

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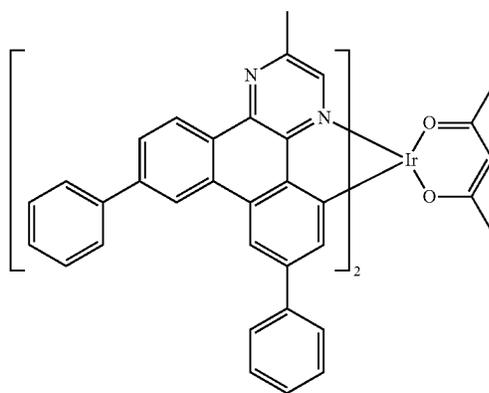
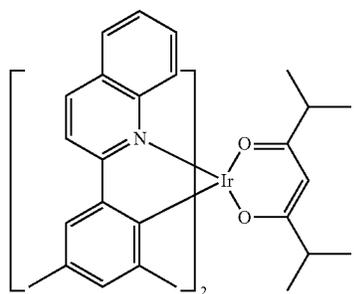
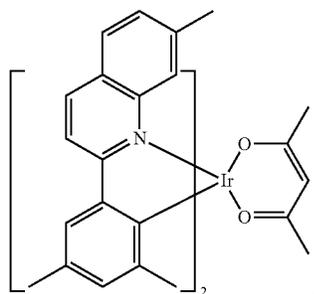
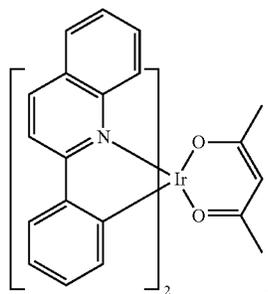
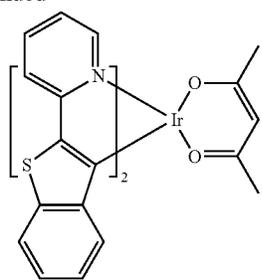


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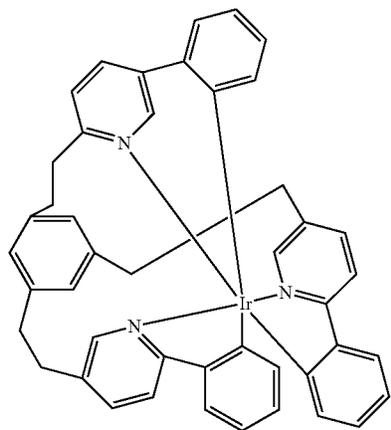
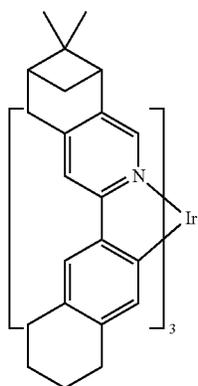
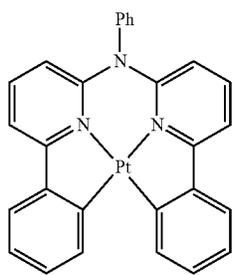
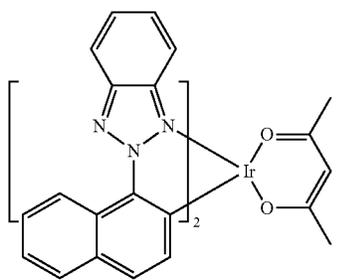


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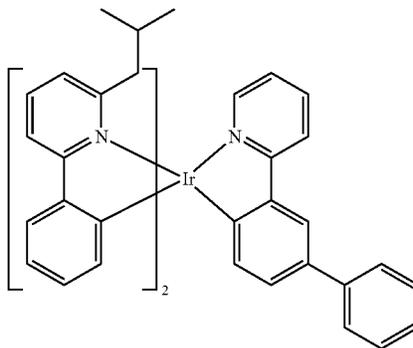
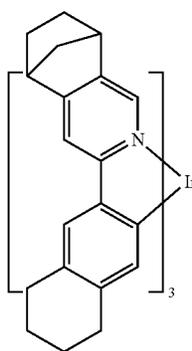
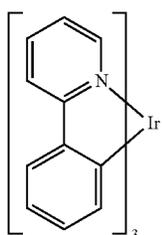
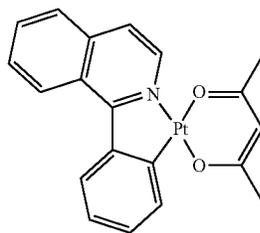


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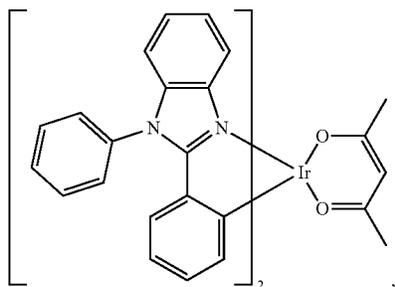
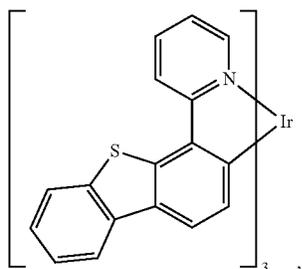
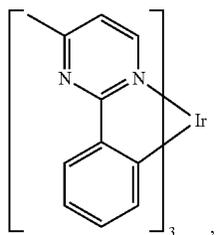
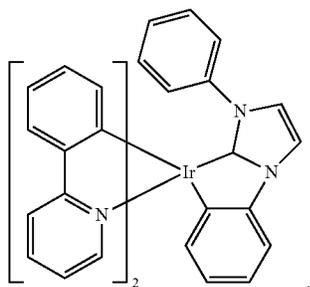
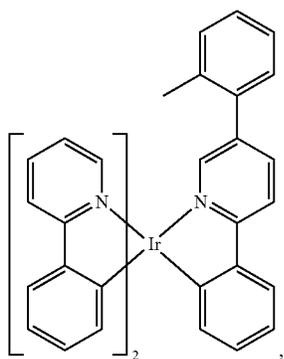


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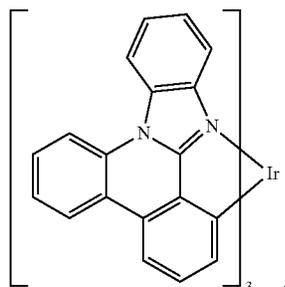
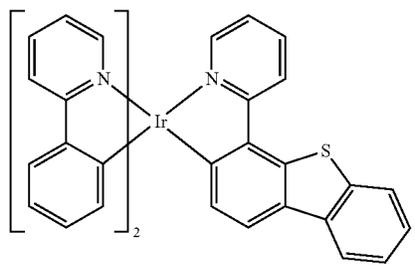
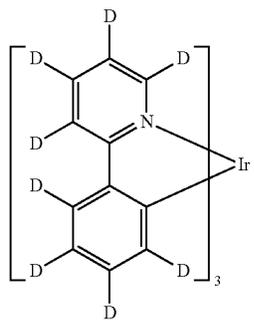
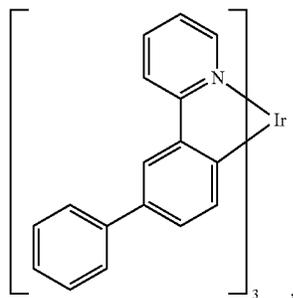
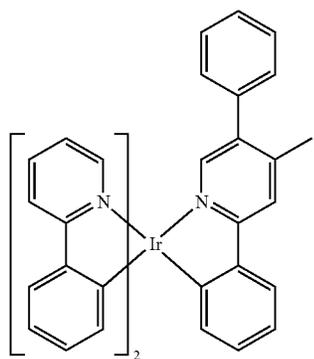


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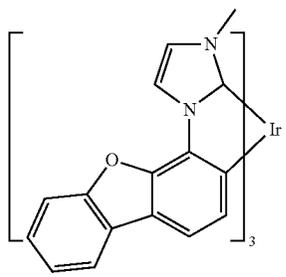
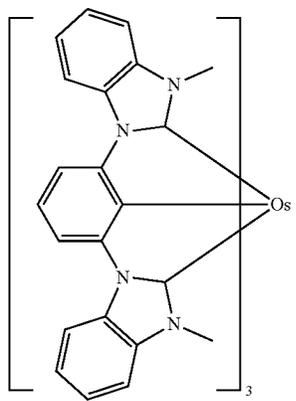
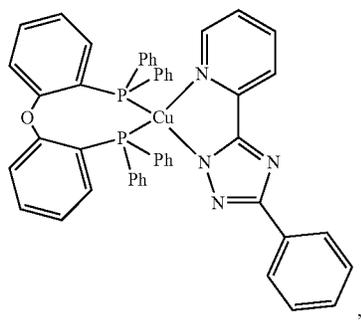
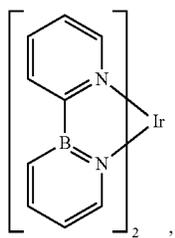
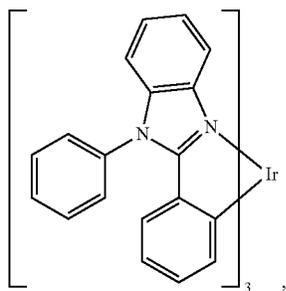


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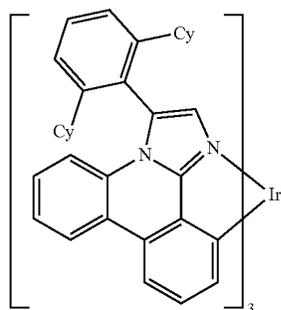
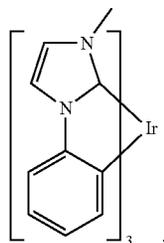
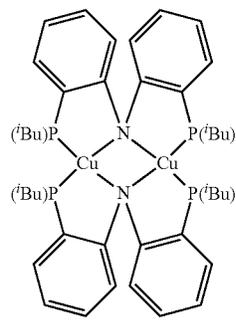
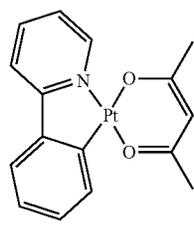
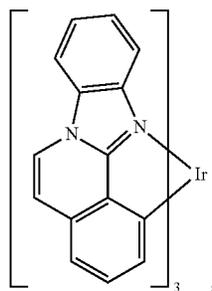


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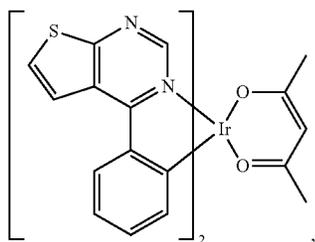


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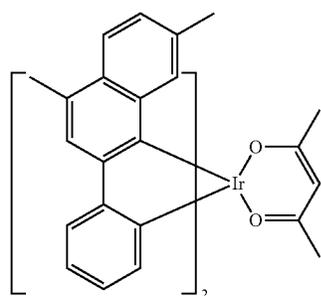
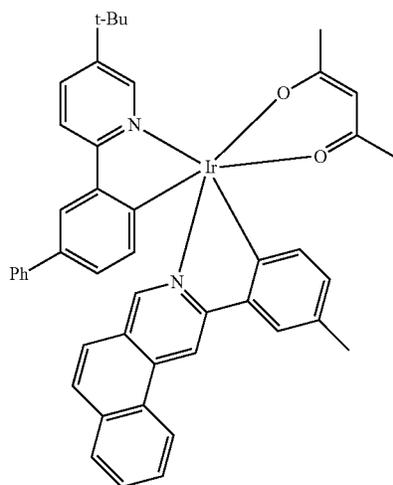
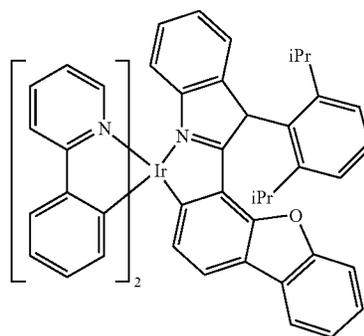
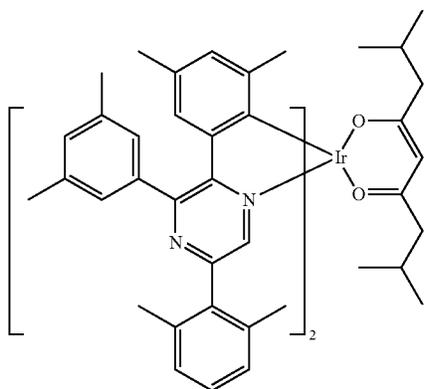
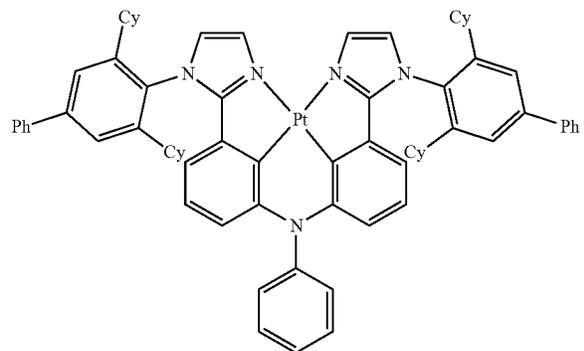
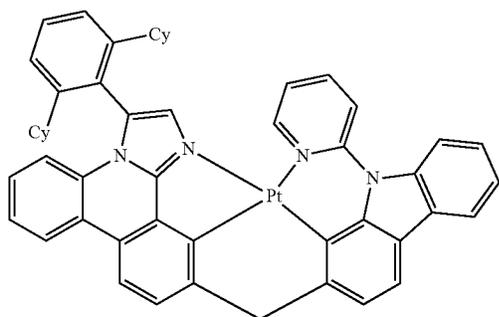
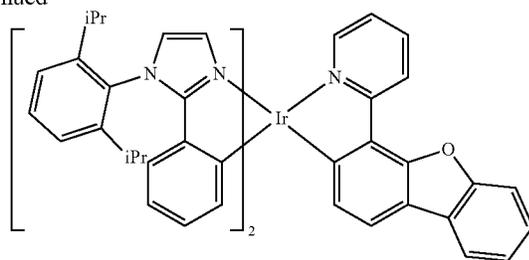


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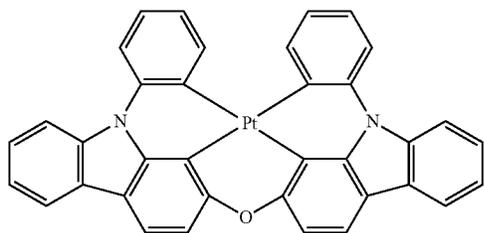
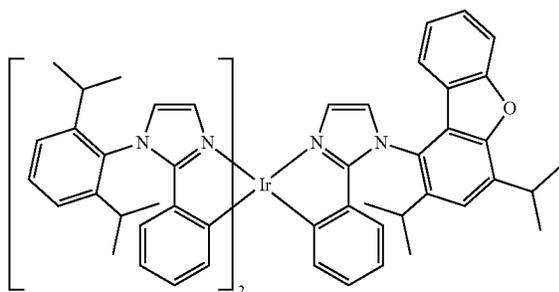
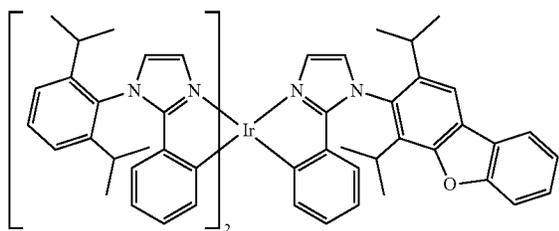
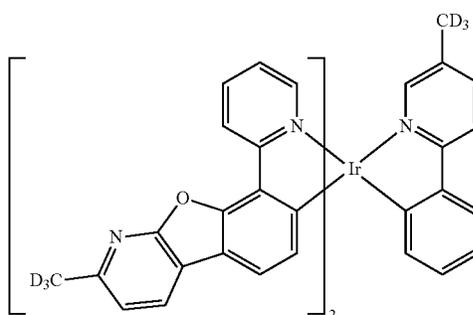
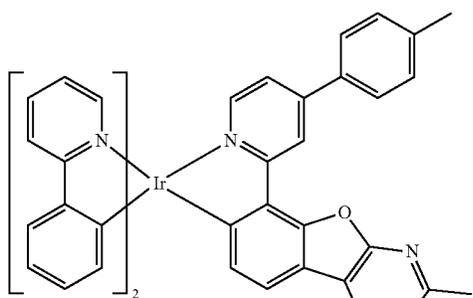


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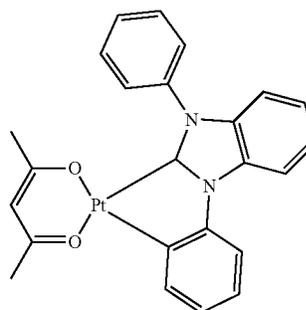
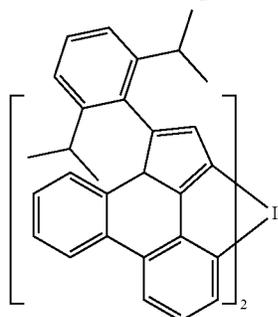
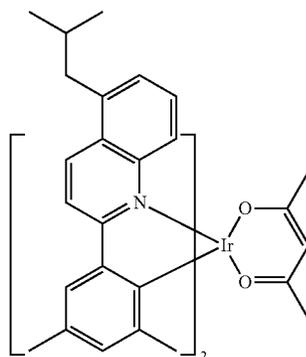
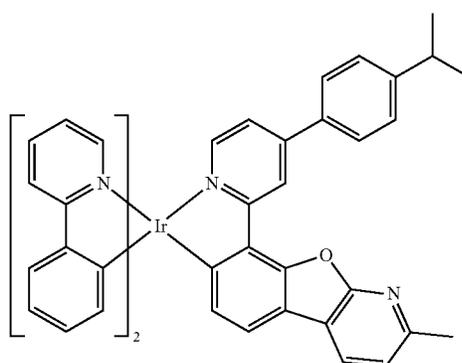
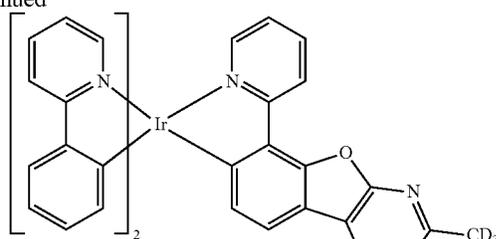


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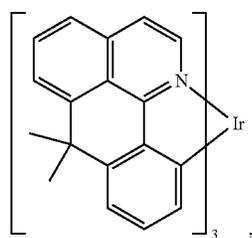
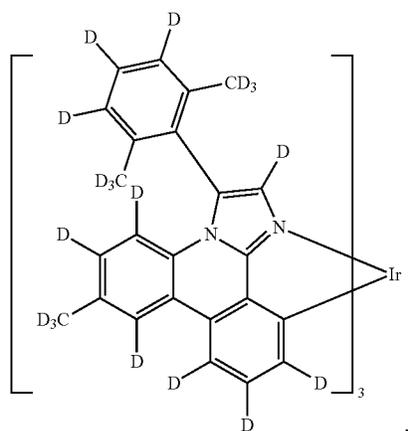
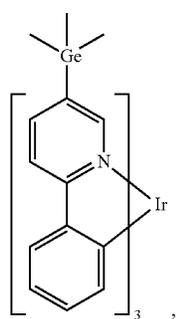
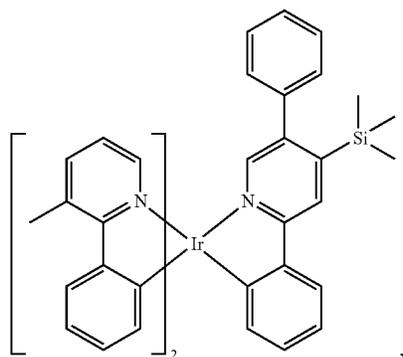


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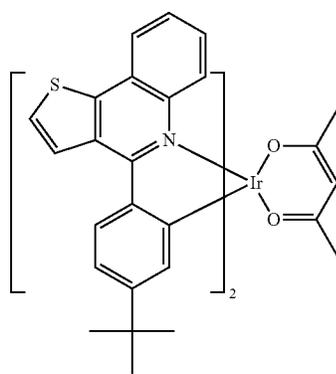
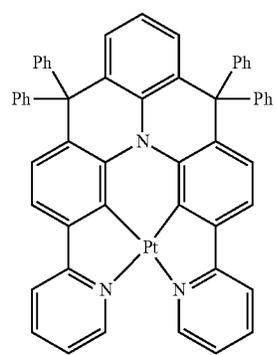
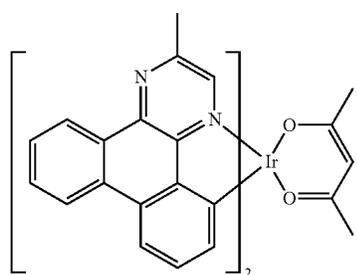
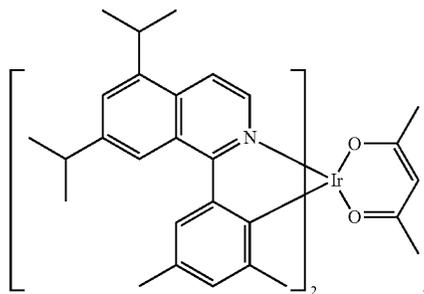


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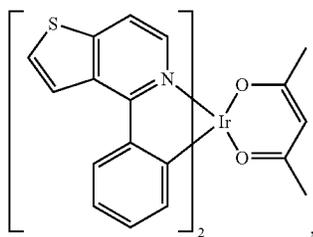


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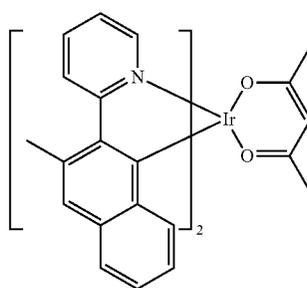
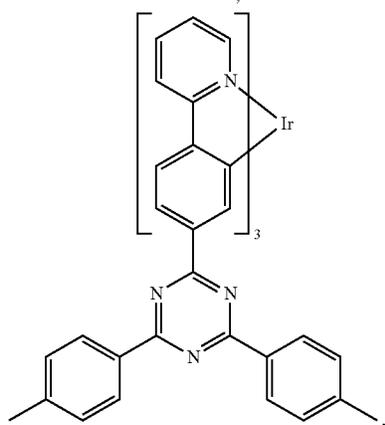
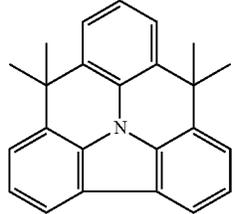
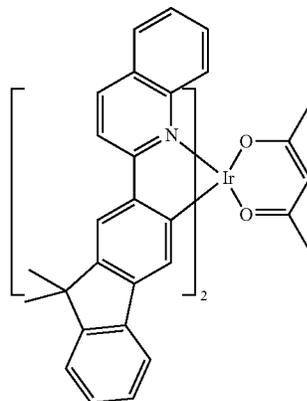
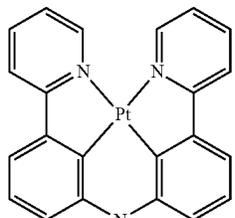
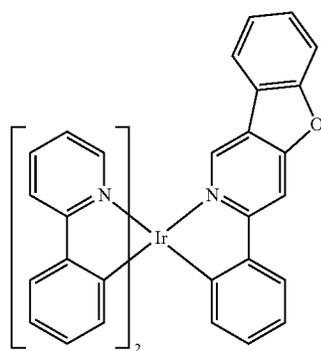
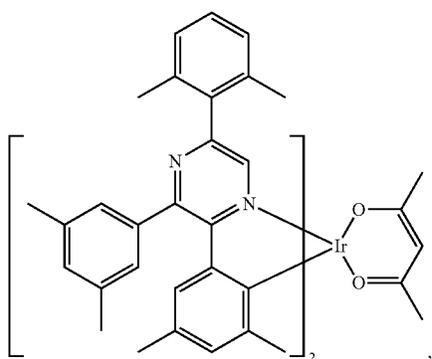
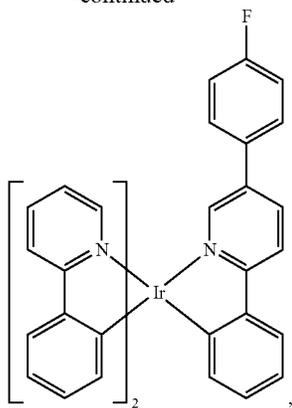


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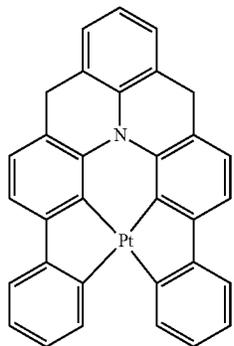
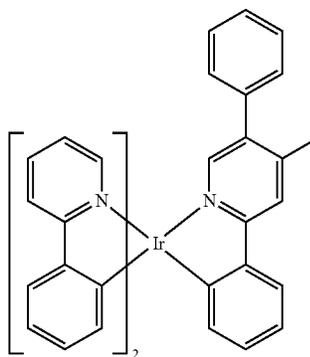
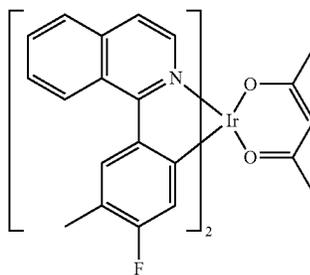
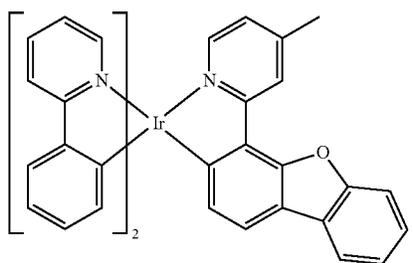
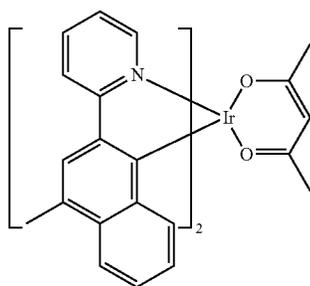


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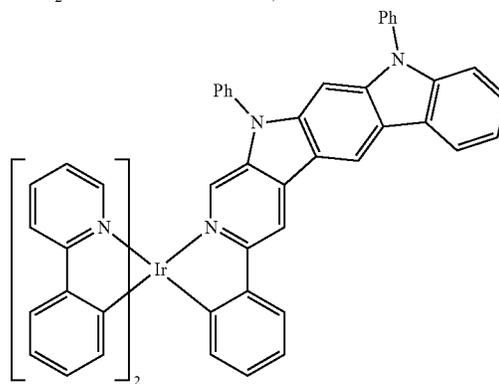
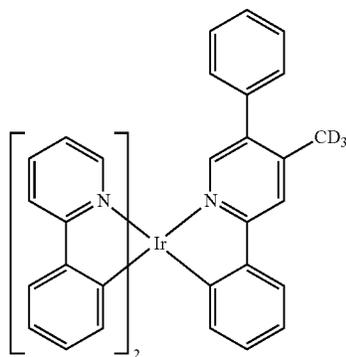
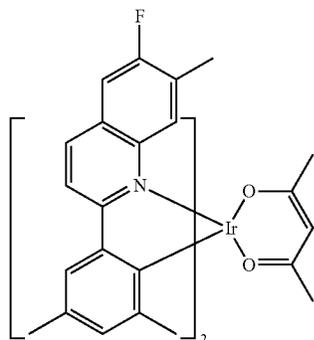
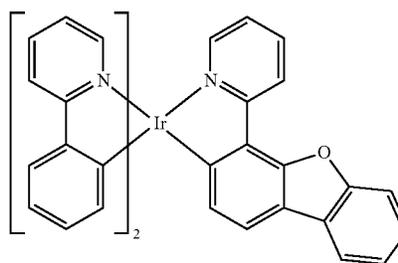
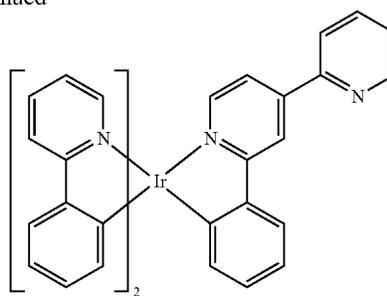


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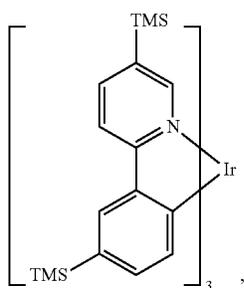


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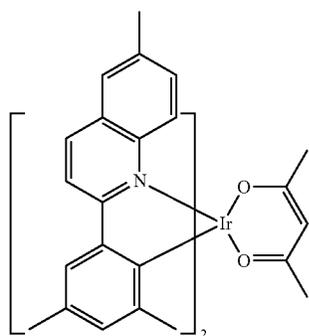
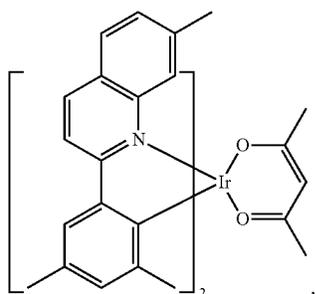
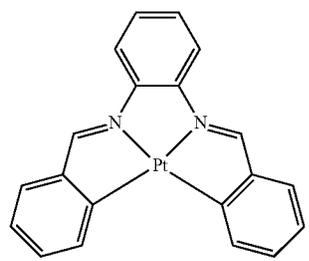
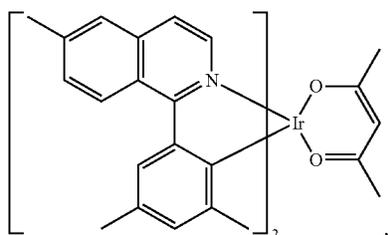
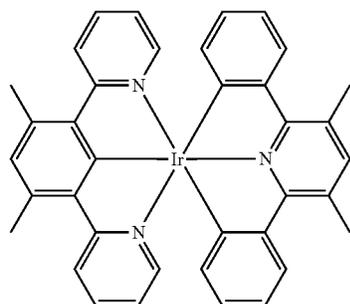
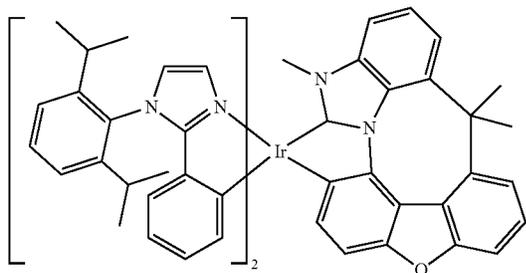
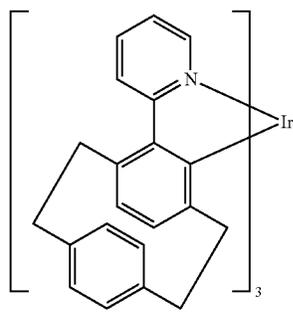
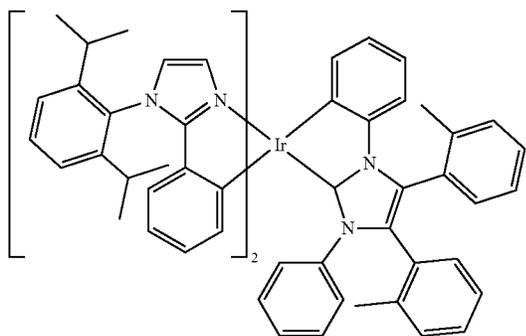
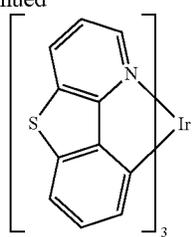
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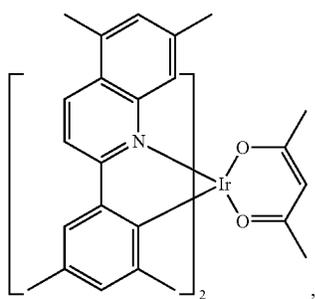
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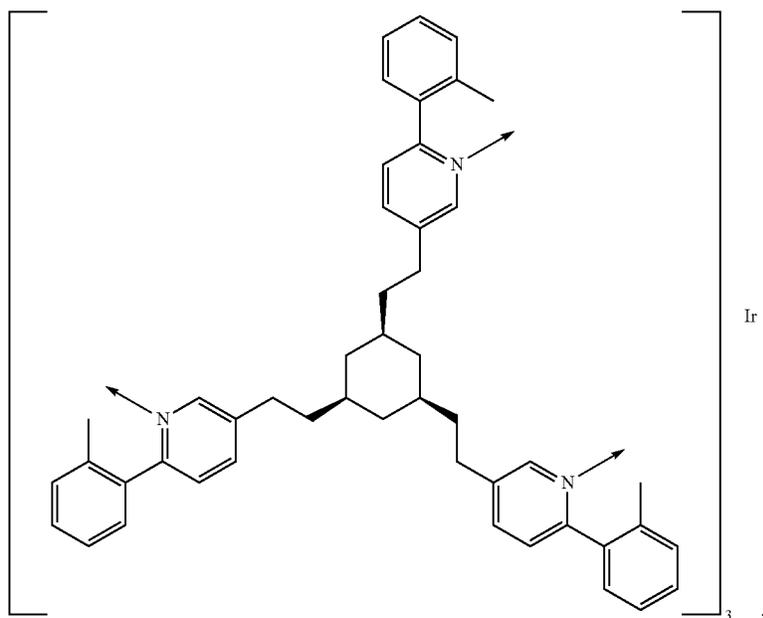
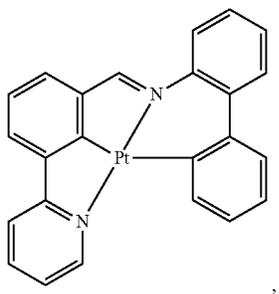
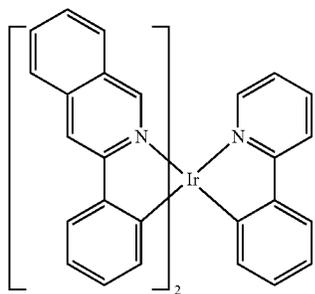
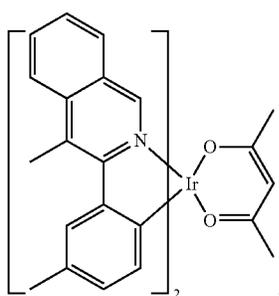
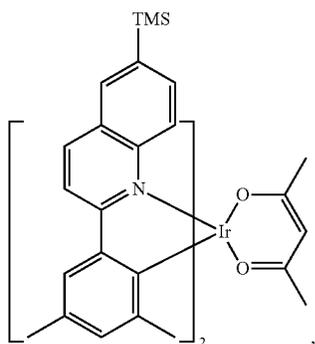
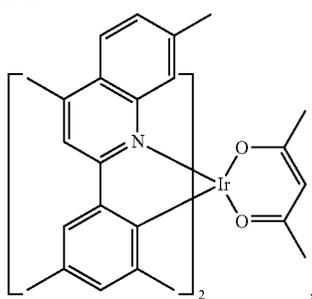


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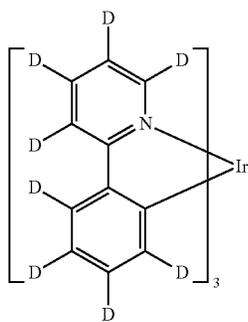
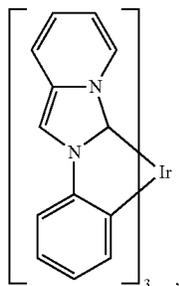
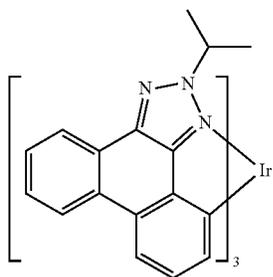
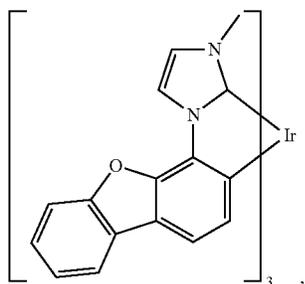
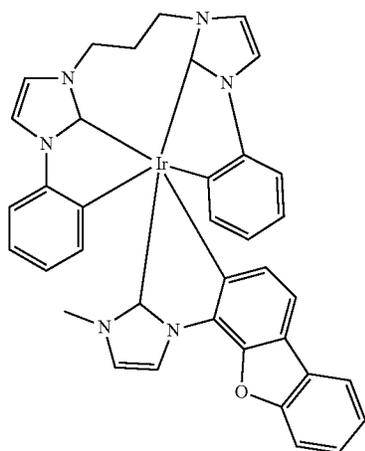


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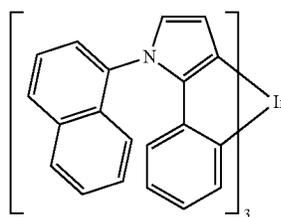
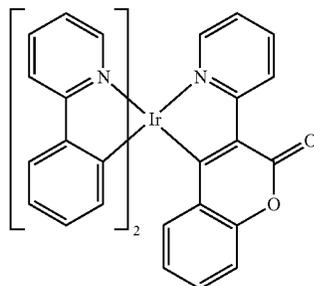
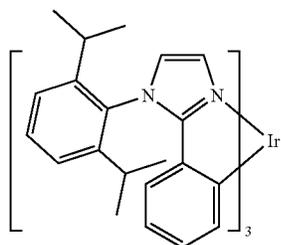
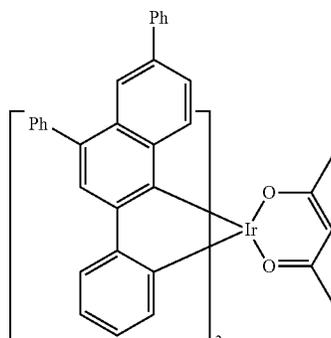
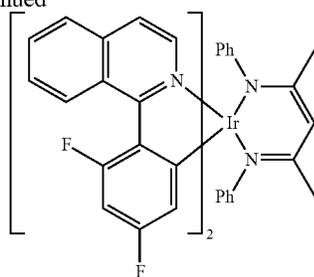


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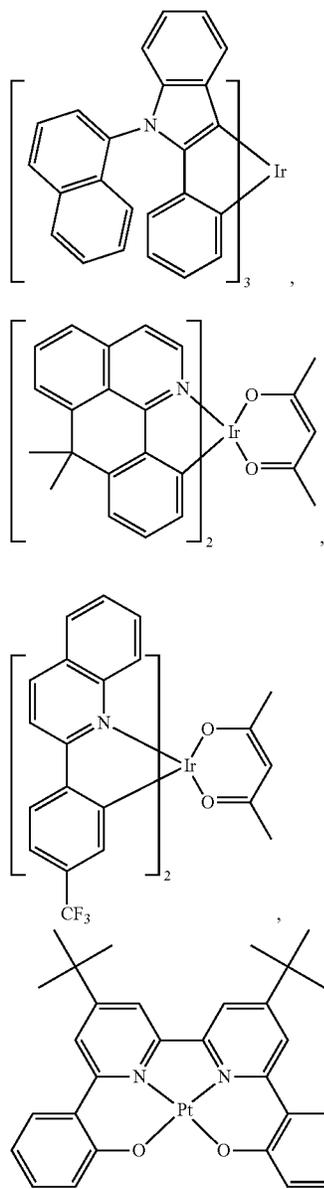


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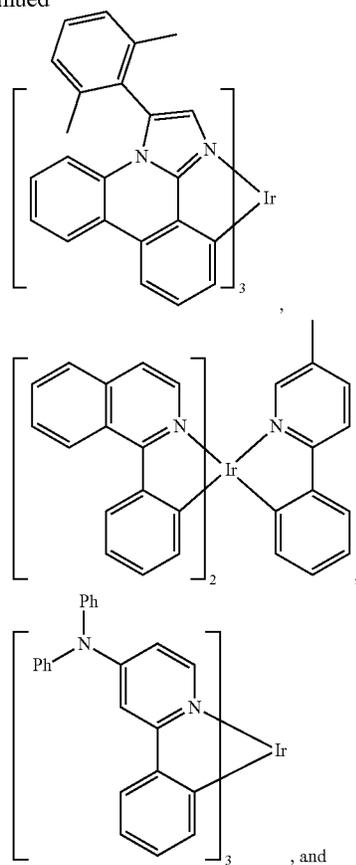


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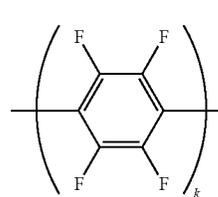
HBL:

A hole blocking layer (HBL) may be used to reduce the number of holes and/or excitons that leave the emissive layer. The presence of such a blocking layer in a device may result in substantially higher efficiencies and/or longer lifetime as compared to a similar device lacking a blocking layer. Also, a blocking layer may be used to confine emission to a desired region of an OLED. In some embodiments, the HBL material has a lower HOMO (further from the vacuum level) and/or higher triplet energy than the emitter closest to the HBL interface. In some embodiments, the HBL material has a lower HOMO (further from the vacuum level) and/or higher triplet energy than one or more of the hosts closest to the HBL interface.

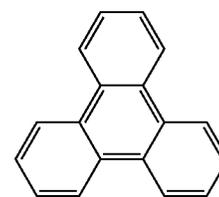
In one aspect, compound used in HBL contains the same molecule or the same functional groups used as host described above.

In another aspect, compound used in HBL contains at least one of the following groups in the molecule:

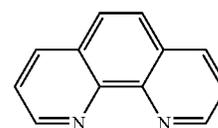
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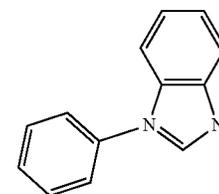
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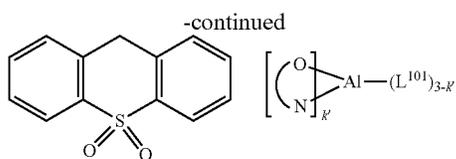
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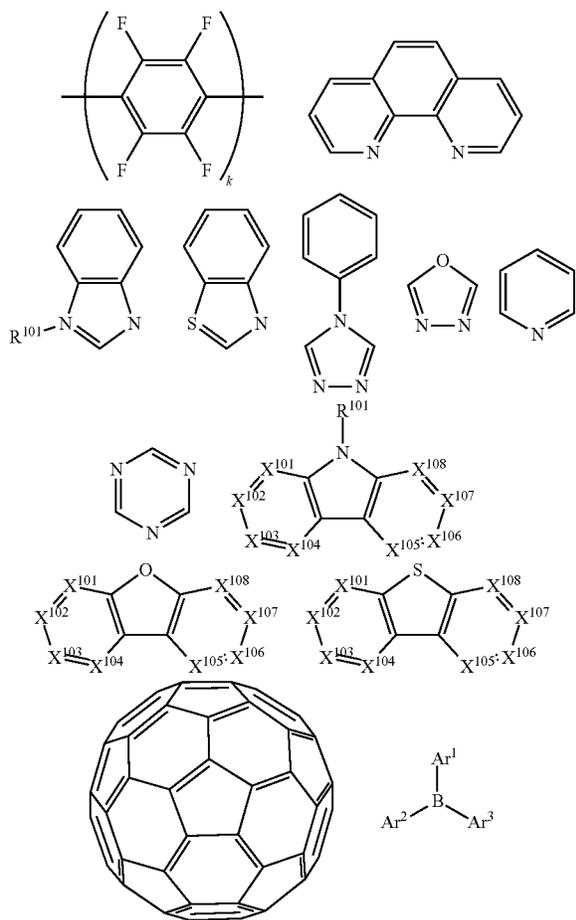


wherein k is an integer from 1 to 20; L^{101} is another ligand, k' is an integer from 1 to 3.

ETL:

Electron transport layer (ETL) may include a material capable of transporting electrons. Electron transport layer may be intrinsic (undoped), or doped. Doping may be used to enhance conductivity. Examples of the ETL material are not particularly limited, and any metal complexes or organic compounds may be used as long as they are typically used to transport electrons.

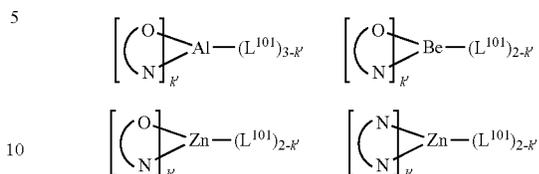
In one aspect, compound used in ETL contains at least one of the following groups in the molecule:



wherein R^{101} is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, halide, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, aryl-alkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carbonyl, carboxylic acids, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof, when it is aryl or heteroaryl, it has the similar definition as Ar 's mentioned above. Ar^1 to Ar^3 has the similar definition as Ar 's mentioned above. k is an integer from 1 to 20. X^{101} to X^{108} is selected from C (including CH) or N.

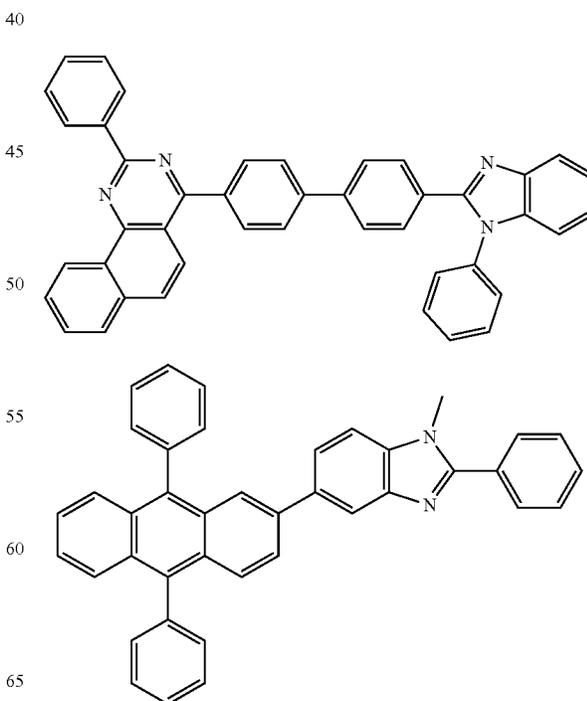
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In another aspect, the metal complexes used in ETL contains, but not limit to the following general formula:



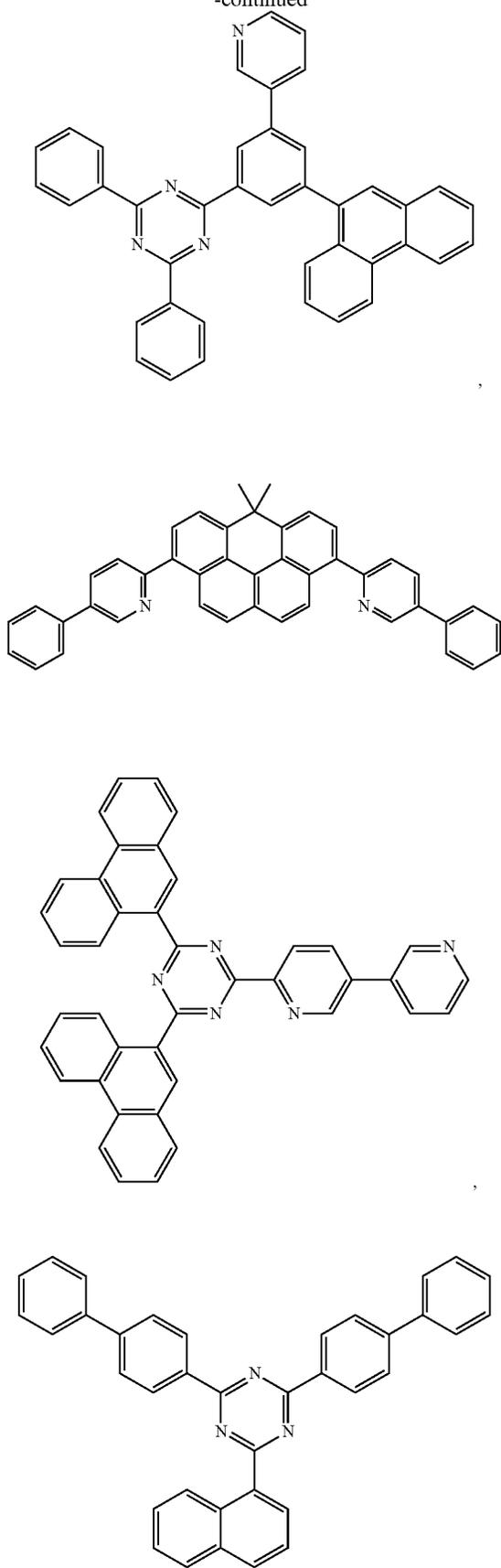
wherein (O—N) or (N—N) is a bidentate ligand, having metal coordinated to atoms O, N or N, N; L^{101} is another ligand; k' is an integer value from 1 to the maximum number of ligands that may be attached to the metal.

Non-limiting examples of the ETL materials that may be used in an OLED in combination with materials disclosed herein are exemplified below together with references that disclose those materials: CN103508940, EP01602648, EP01734038, EP01956007, JP2004-022334, JP2005149918, JP2005-268199, KR0117693, KR20130108183, US20040036077, US20070104977, US2007018155, US20090101870, US20090115316, US20090140637, US20090179554, US2009218940, US2010108990, US2011156017, US2011210320, US2012193612, US2012214993, US2014014925, US2014014927, US20140284580, U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,656,612, 8,415,031, WO2003060956, WO2007111263, WO2009148269, WO2010067894, WO2010072300, WO2011074770, WO2011105373, WO2013079217, WO2013145667, WO2013180376, WO2014104499, WO2014104535



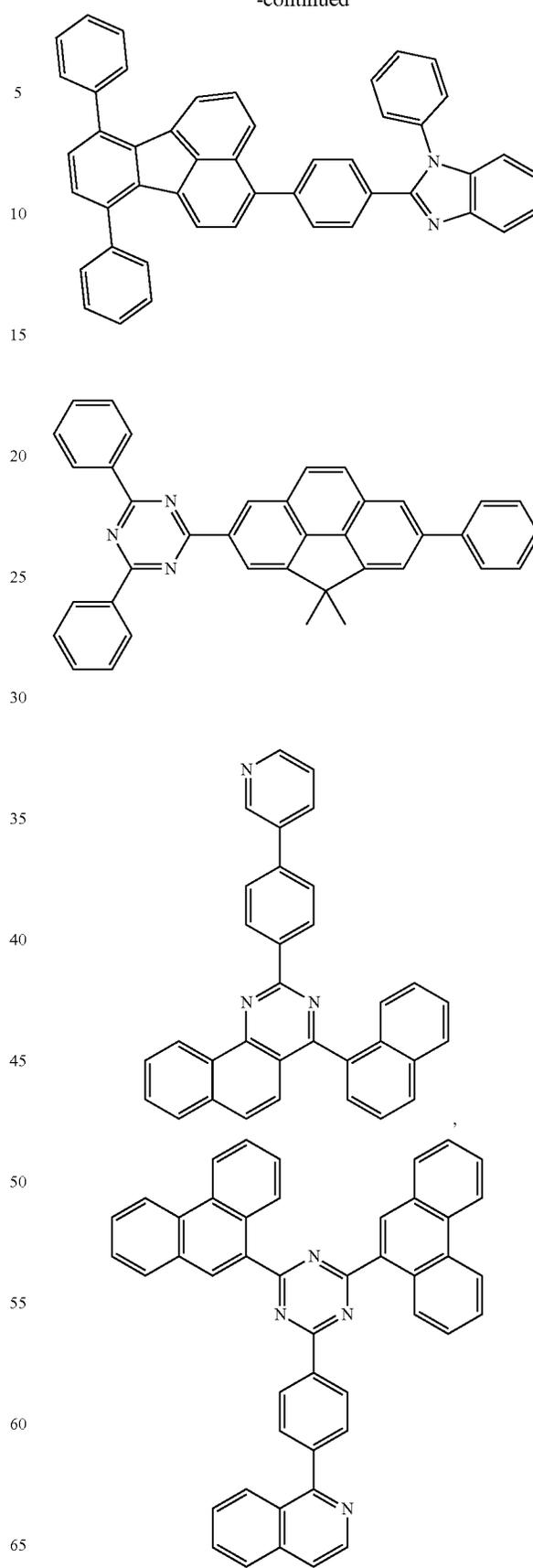
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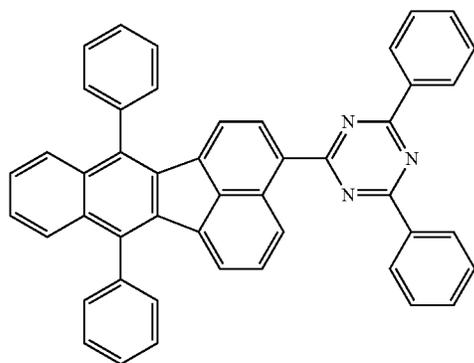
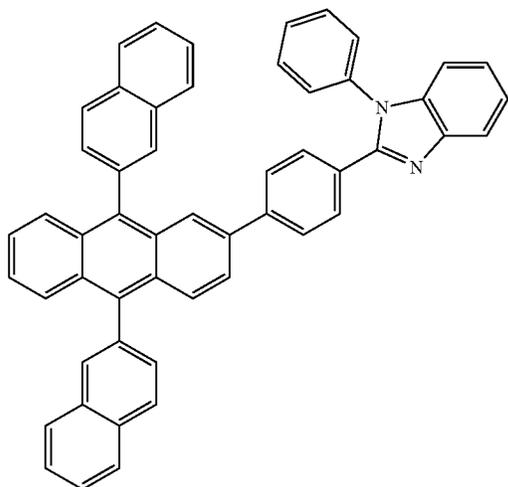
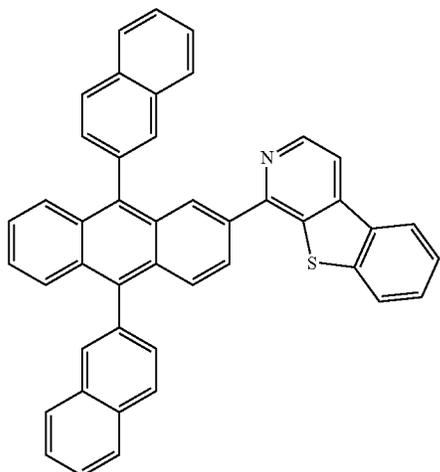
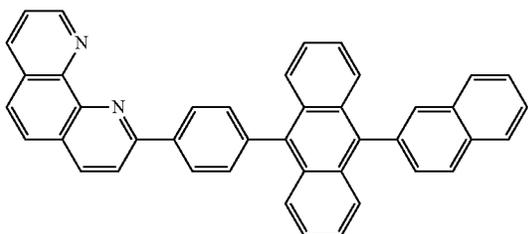
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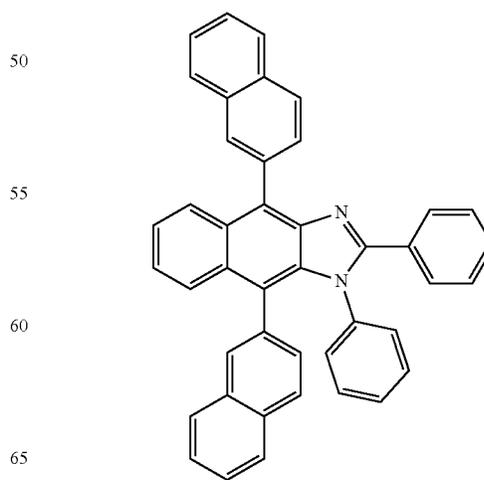
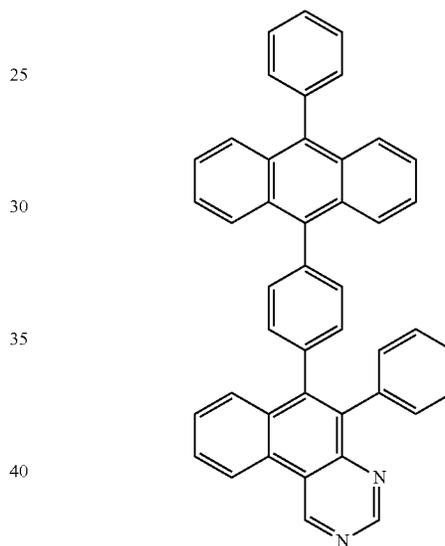
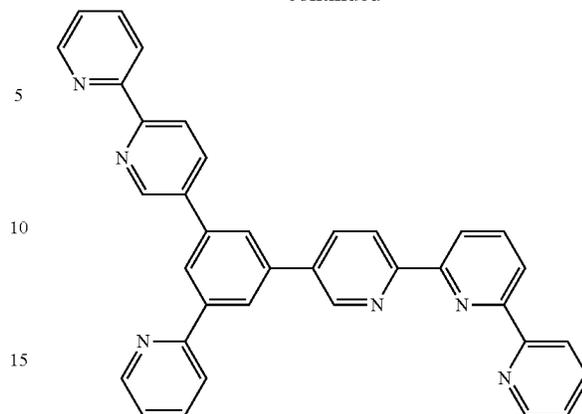
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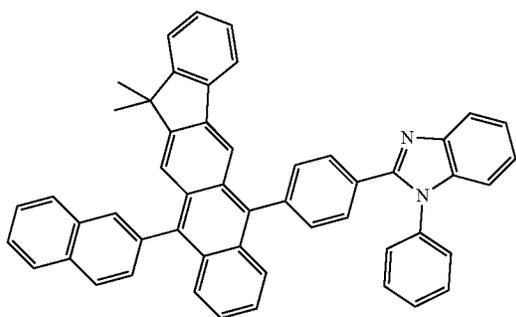
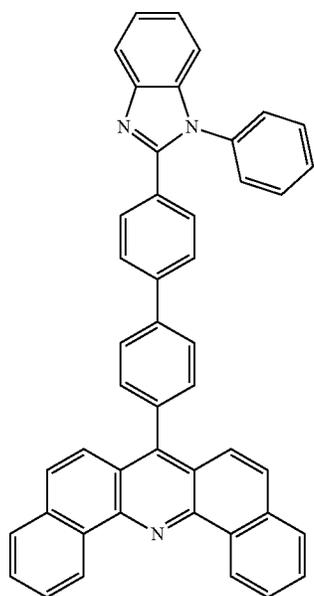
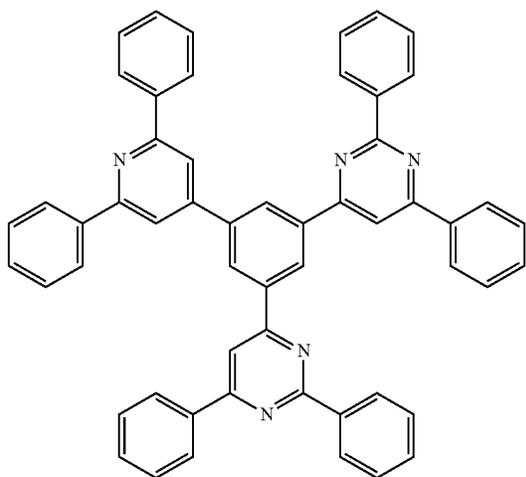
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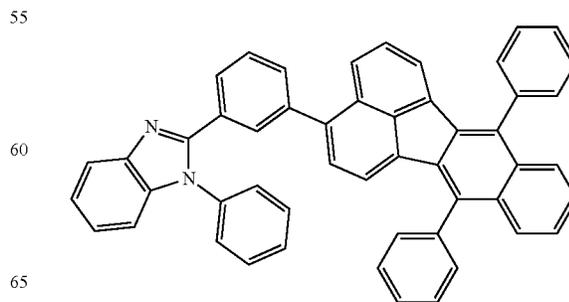
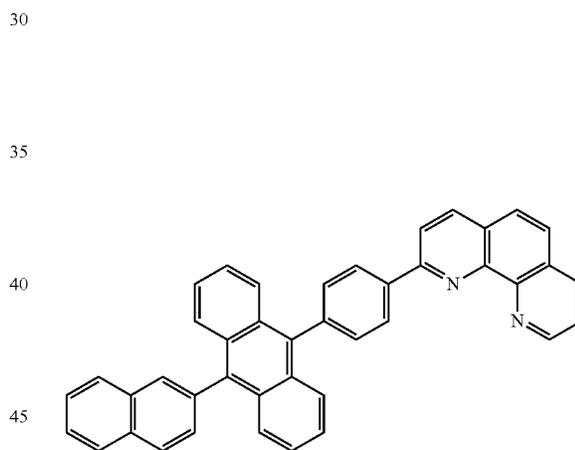
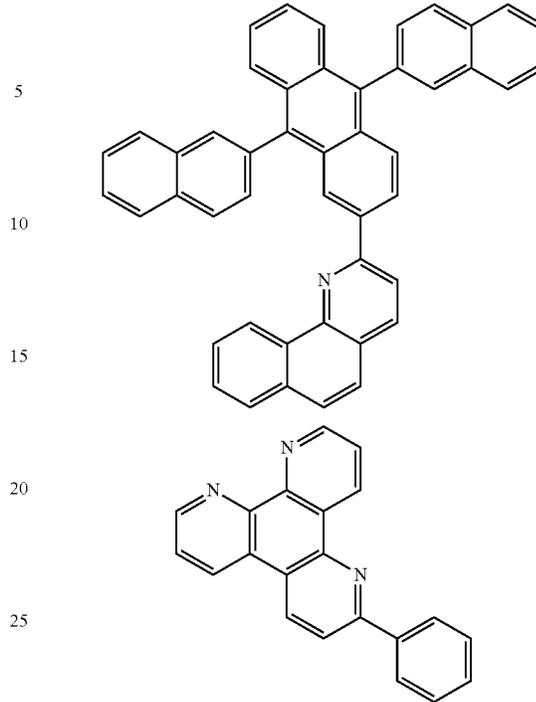
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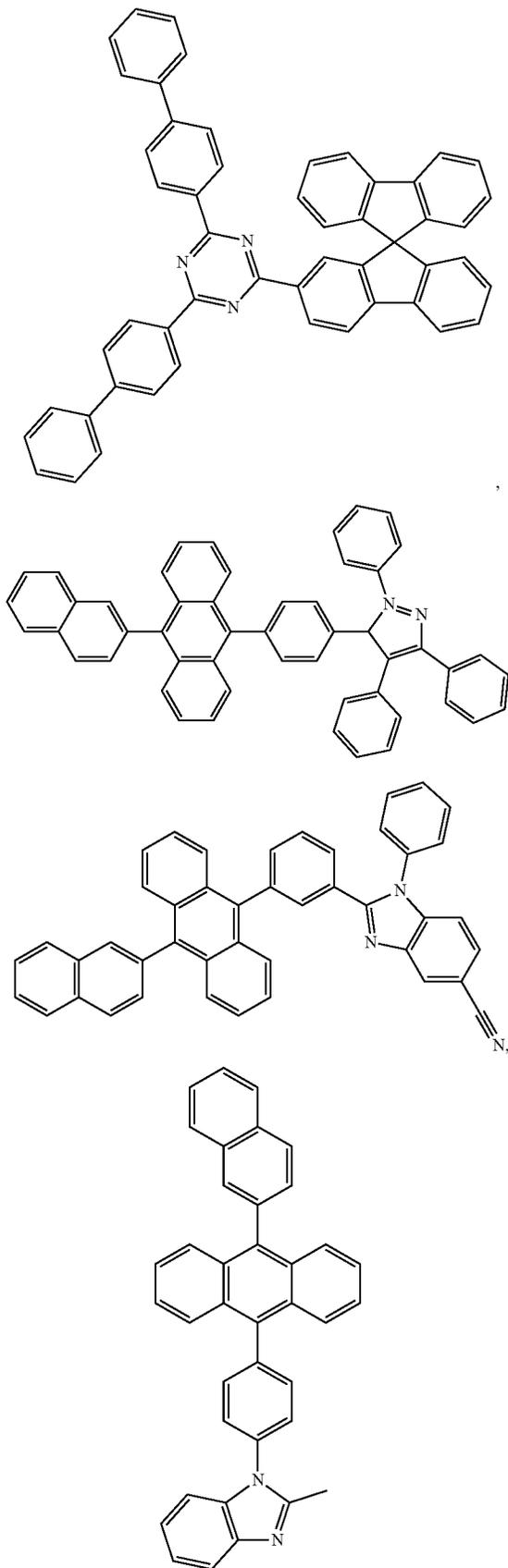
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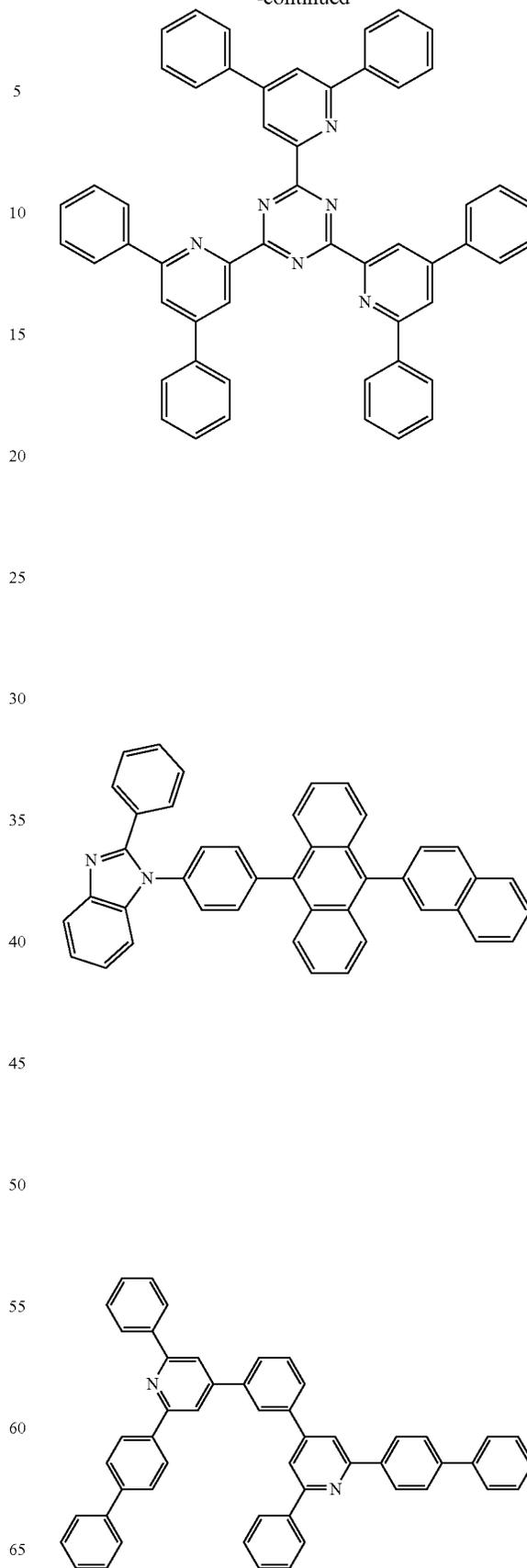
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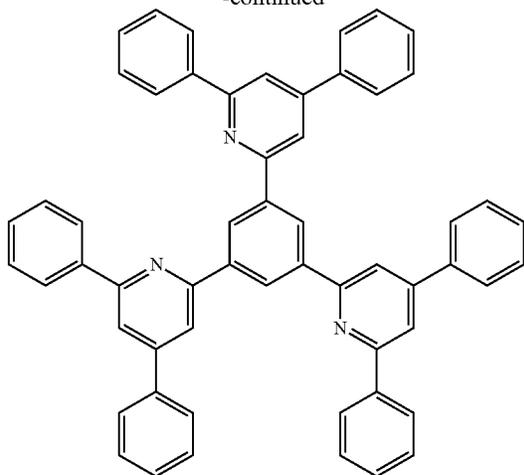
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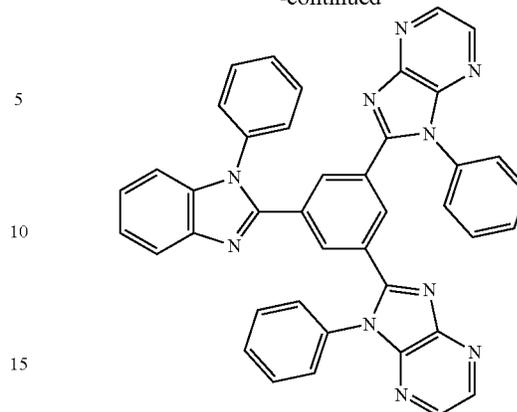
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20 Charge Generation Layer (CGL)

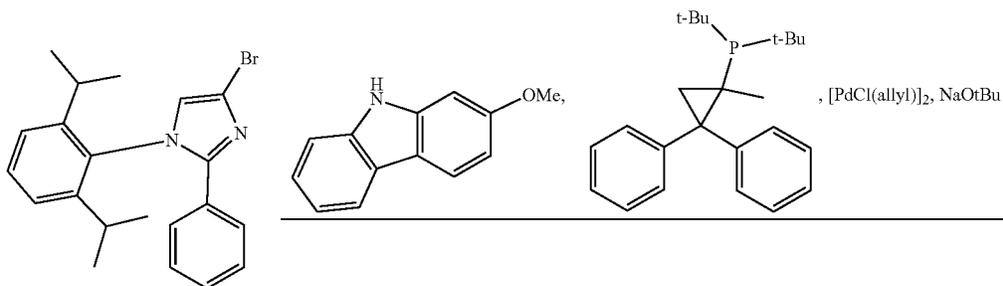
In tandem or stacked OLEDs, the CGL plays an essential role in the performance, which is composed of an n-doped layer and a p-doped layer for injection of electrons and holes, respectively. Electrons and holes are supplied from the CGL and electrodes. The consumed electrons and holes in the CGL are refilled by the electrons and holes injected from the cathode and anode, respectively; then, the bipolar currents reach a steady state gradually. Typical CGL materials include n and p conductivity dopants used in the transport layers.

In any above-mentioned compounds used in each layer of the OLED device, the hydrogen atoms can be partially or fully deuterated. Thus, any specifically listed substituent, such as, without limitation, methyl, phenyl, pyridyl, etc. may be undeuterated, partially deuterated, and fully deuterated versions thereof. Similarly, classes of substituents such as, without limitation, alkyl, aryl, cycloalkyl, heteroaryl, etc. also may be undeuterated, partially deuterated, and fully deuterated versions thereof.

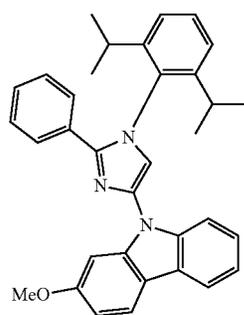
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EXPERIMENTAL

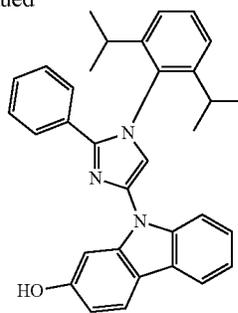
Synthesis of Compound 4199:



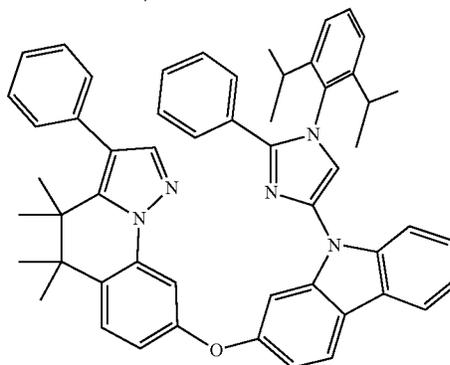
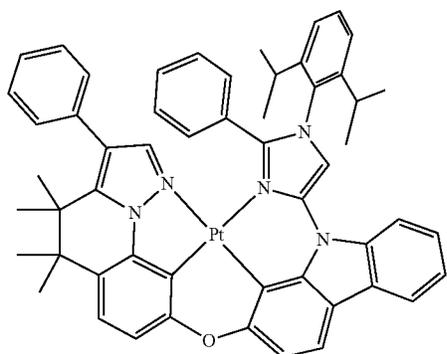
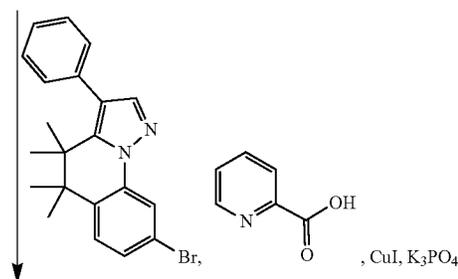
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Synthesis of 9-(1-(2,6-diisopropylphenyl)-2-phenyl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)-2-methoxy-9H-carbazole: A mixture of (allyl)PdCl₂-dimer (0.022 g, 0.061 mmol) and cBRIDP (0.086 g, 0.243 mmol) was evacuated and back-filled with nitrogen several times. Toluene (12 ml) was added to the reaction mixture and refluxed for 5 min. The precatalyst was transferred to a mixture of 4-bromo-1-(2,6-diisopropylphenyl)-2-phenyl-1H-imidazole (1.166 g, 3.04 mmol), 2-methoxy-9H-carbazole (0.6 g, 3.04 mmol), and sodium 2-methylpropan-2-olate (0.731 g, 7.61 mmol) in Toluene (2 ml) under nitrogen via syringe and the reaction mixture was refluxed for 4 h. The crude product mixture was adsorbed onto celite and chromatographed on silica (DCM as eluent) (1.25 g, 82%).

Synthesis of 9-(1-(2,6-diisopropylphenyl)-2-phenyl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)-9H-carbazol-2-ol: 9-(1-(2,6-diisopropylphenyl)-2-phenyl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)-2-methoxy-9H-carbazole (1.26 g, 2.52 mmol) was heated in hydrogen bromide (14.26 ml, 126 mmol) at 140° C. (oil bath temp) for 18 hrs. Next, the reaction mixture was cooled and deionized water was added. The resulting light purple solid was collected by filtration and washed with water until the pH~7 (1.225 g, 100%).

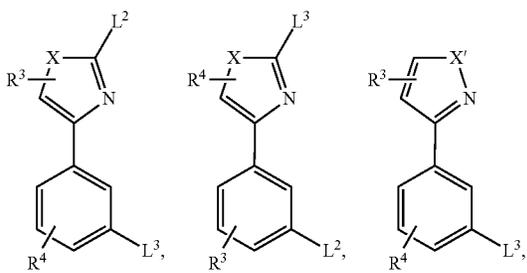
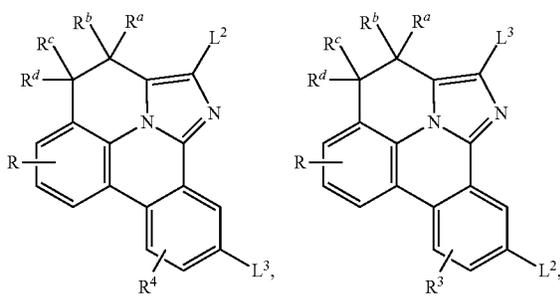
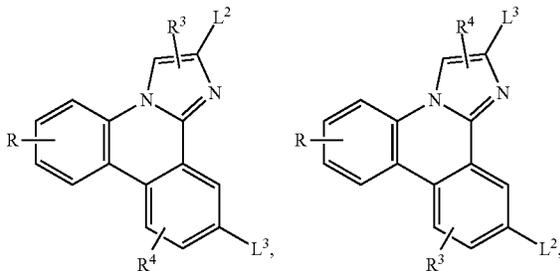
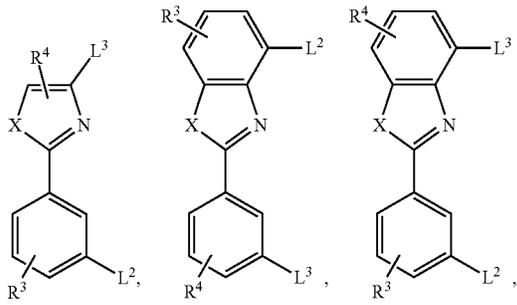
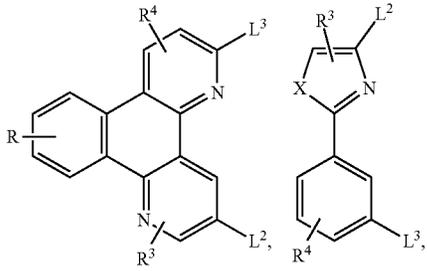
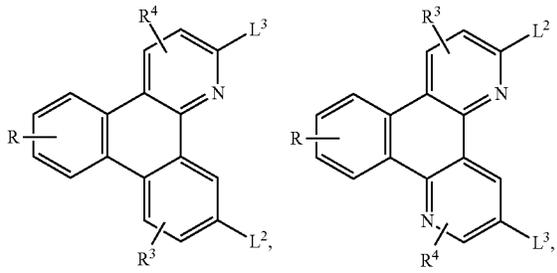
Synthesis of 8-((9-(1-(2,6-diisopropylphenyl)-2-phenyl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)-9H-carbazol-2-yl)oxy)-4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-3-phenyl-4,5-dihydropyrazolo[1,5-a]quinoline: A

mixture of 8-bromo-4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-3-phenyl-4,5-dihydropyrazolo[1,5-a]quinoline (0.466 g, 1.223 mmol), 9-(1-(2,6-diisopropylphenyl)-2-phenyl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)-9H-carbazol-2-ol (0.6 g, 1.236 mmol), copper (I) iodide (0.047 g, 0.247 mmol), picolinic acid (0.061 g, 0.494 mmol), and potassium phosphate (0.525 g, 2.471 mmol) was evacuated and back-filled with nitrogen several times. DMSO (8 ml) was added to the reaction mixture and heated at 140° C. for 18 hrs. TLC (DCM/EA=50/1; EA/Hep=1/2) showed the reaction went to completion. The reaction mixture was then cooled down and deionized water was added. The resulting solid was collected by filtration and dissolved in DCM and dried with MgSO₄, then chromatographed on silica (DCM/EA=50/1) (529 mg, 55%).

Synthesis of Compound 4199: A mixture of 8-((9-(1-(2,6-diisopropylphenyl)-2-phenyl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)-9H-carbazol-2-yl)oxy)-4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-3-phenyl-4,5-dihydropyrazolo[1,5-a]quinoline (529 mg, 0.673 mmol), K₂PtCl₄ (279 mg, 0.673 mmol), and tetrabutylammonium chloride (18.70 mg, 0.067 mmol) was evacuated and back-filled with nitrogen several times. Acetic Acid (30 ml) was added to the reaction mixture and refluxed for 10 days. Next, the reaction mixture was cooled and water was added. The resulting solid was collected by filtration and washed with water. The solid was dissolved in DCM and dried over MgSO₄. The crude product was adsorbed onto celite and chromatographed on

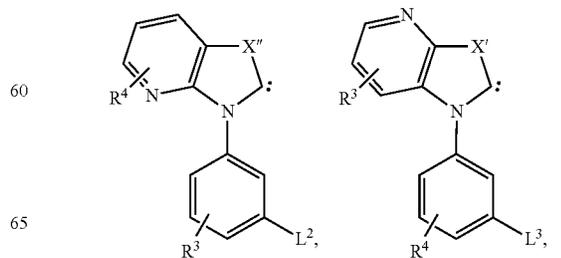
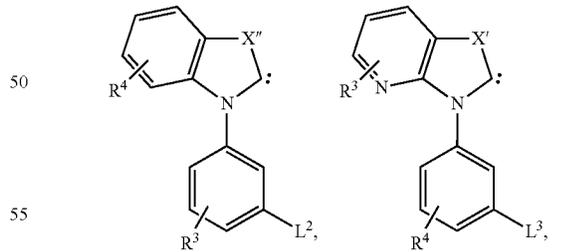
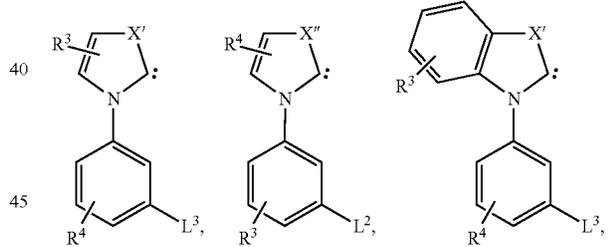
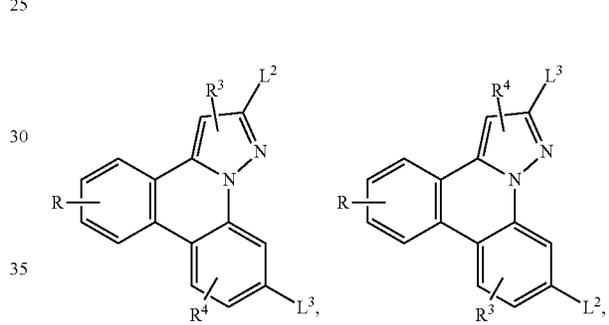
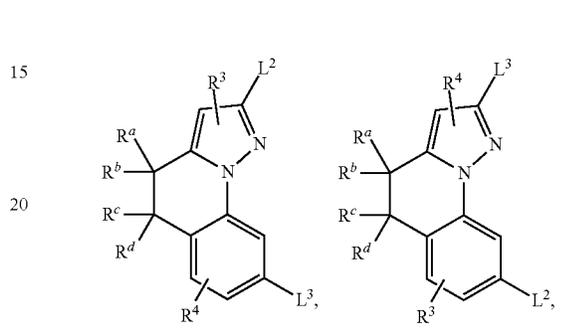
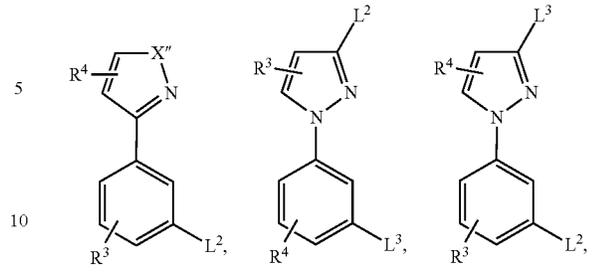
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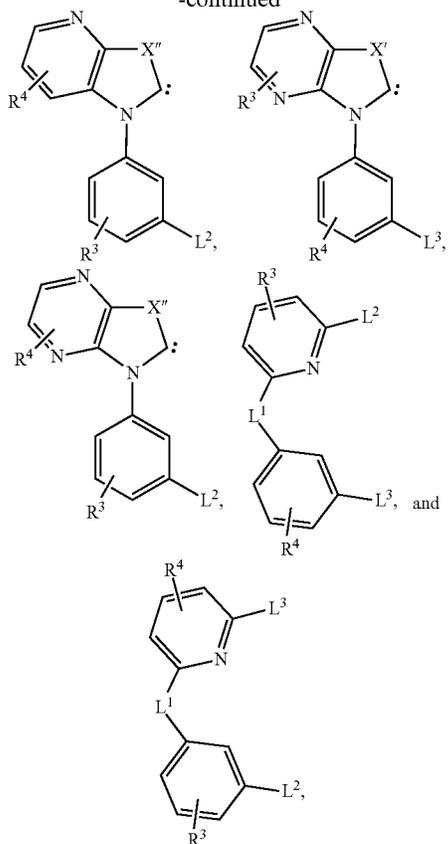
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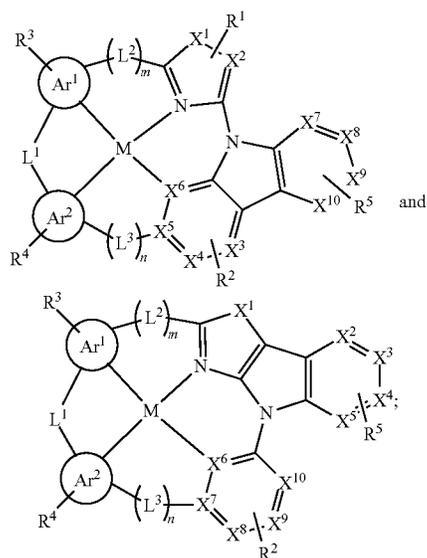
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wherein X is O, S, NR¹, BR¹, CR¹R², or SiR¹R²,
 wherein X¹ is O, S, NR¹, BR¹, CR¹R², SiR¹R², NL², BL²,
 CR¹L², or SiR¹L², and
 wherein X² is O, S, NR¹, BR¹, CR¹R², SiR¹R², NL³, BL³,
 CR¹L³, or SiR¹L³.

13. The compound of claim 1, wherein the compound is selected from the group consisting of:

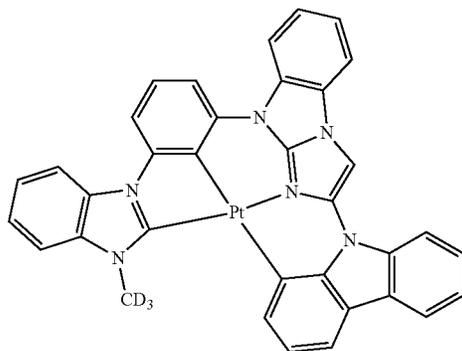
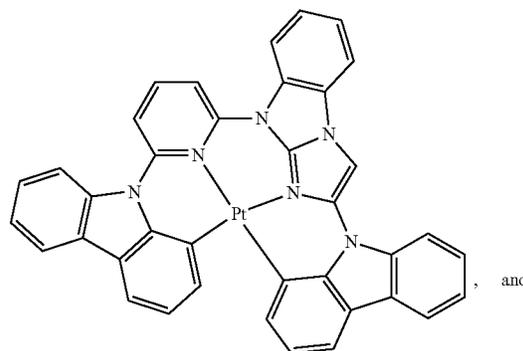
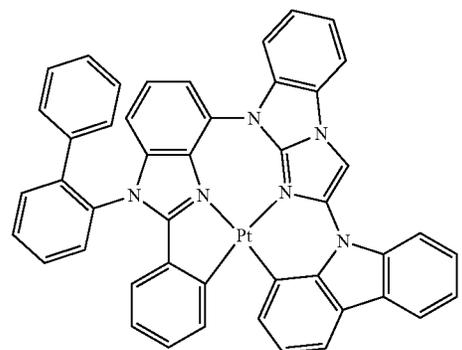


wherein X² to X¹⁰ are each independently a C or N;
 wherein R¹ to R⁵ each independently represents mono to a maximum possible number of substitutions, or no substitution; and

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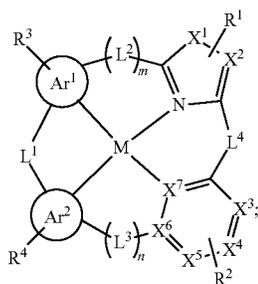
wherein each of R¹ to R⁵ is independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, halogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carbonyl, carboxylic acid, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof; and wherein any two adjacent substituents are optionally joined to form into a ring.

14. The compound of claim 1, wherein the compound is selected from the group consisting of



15. An organic light-emitting device (OLED) comprising:
 an anode;
 a cathode; and
 an organic layer, disposed between the anode and the cathode, comprising a compound having a formula:

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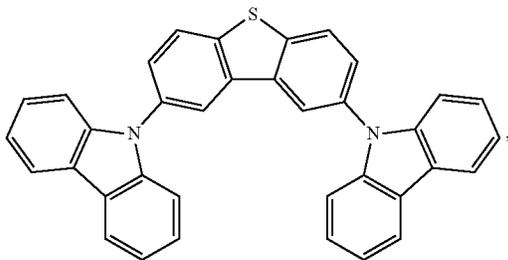


wherein M is Pt or Pd;
 wherein Ar¹ and Ar² are each independently a 5-membered or 6-membered aromatic ring;
 wherein X¹ is selected from the group consisting of NR, BR, O, S, CRR', SiRR';
 wherein X² is C;
 wherein X³ to X⁷ are each independently a C or N;
 wherein L¹ is a direct bond;
 wherein L², L³, and L⁴ are each independently selected from the group consisting of NR, BR, O, S, CRR', SiRR', alkyl, cycloalkyl, and combinations thereof;
 wherein m and n are each independently an integer of 0 or 1, and m+n is at least 1;
 wherein when n is 1, X⁶ is C;
 wherein R¹ to R⁴ each independently represent mono to a maximum possible number of substitutions, or no substitution; and
 wherein each of R¹ to R⁴, R, and R' is independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, halogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carbonyl, carboxylic acid, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof; and wherein any two substituents are optionally joined or fused into a ring.

16. The OLED of claim 15, wherein the organic layer is an emissive layer and the compound is an emissive dopant or a non-emissive dopant.

17. The OLED of claim 15, wherein the organic layer further comprises a host, wherein host comprises at least one chemical group selected from the group consisting of metal complex, triphenylene, carbazole, dibenzothiophene, dibenzofuran, dibenzoselenophene, aza-triphenylene, azacarbazole, aza-dibenzothiophene, aza-dibenzofuran, and aza-dibenzoselenophene.

18. The OLED of claim 15, wherein the organic layer further comprises a host, wherein the host is selected from the group consisting of:

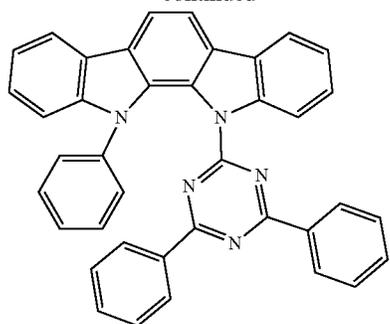


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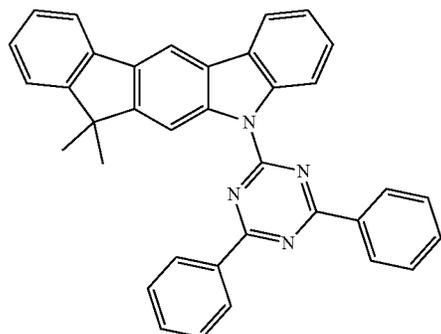
Formula I

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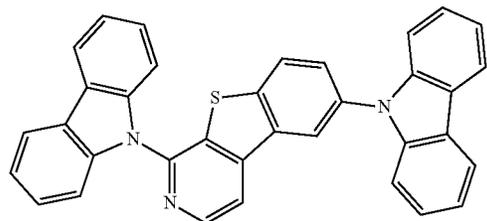
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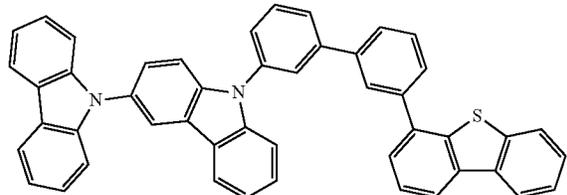
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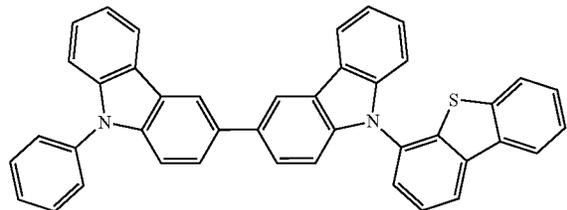
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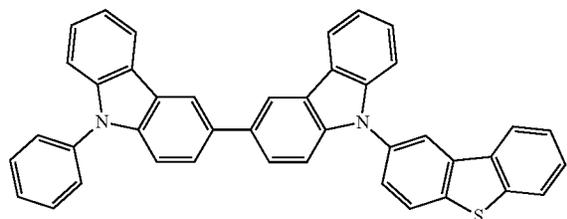
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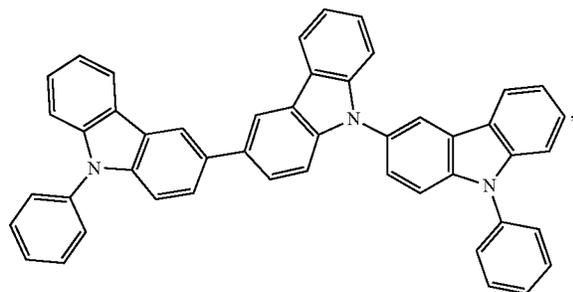
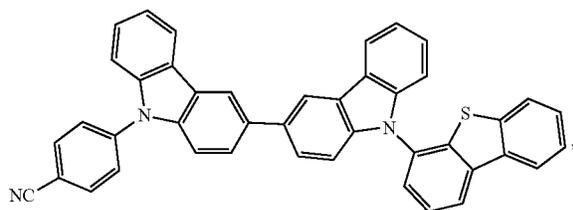
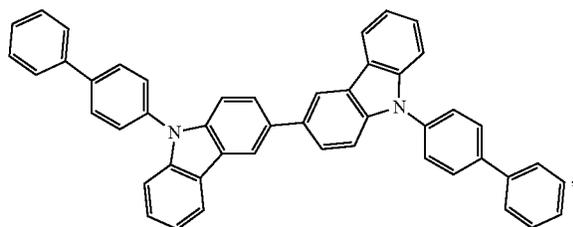
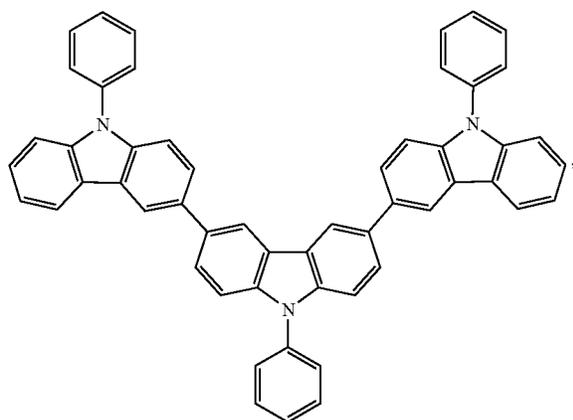
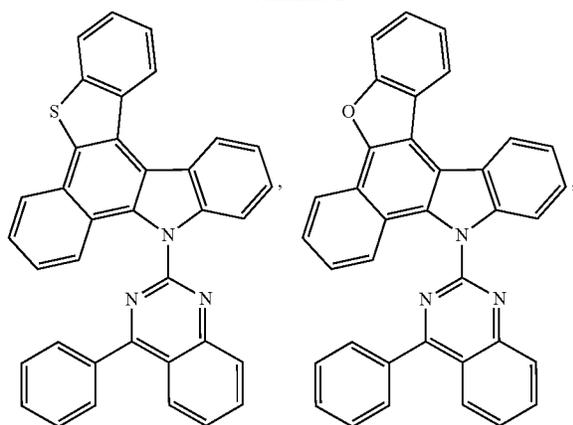
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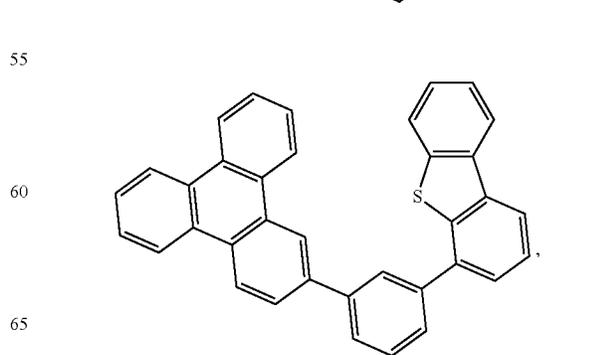
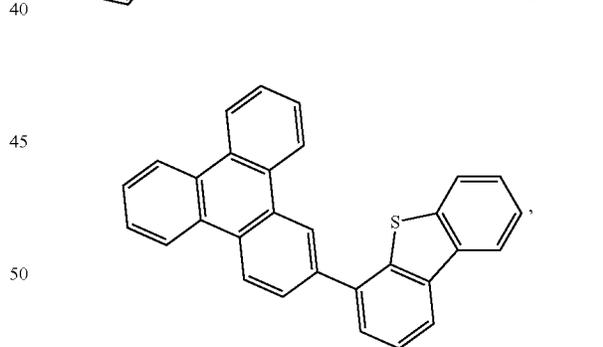
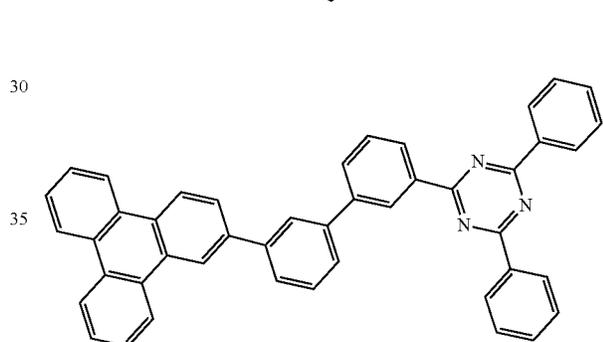
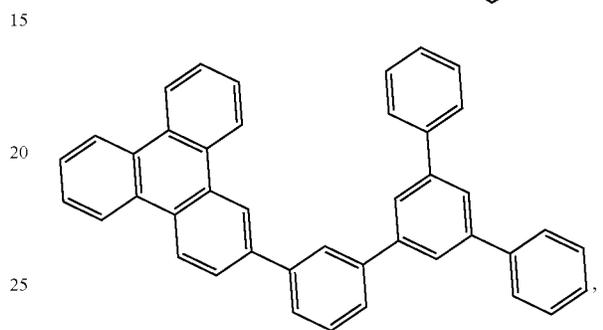
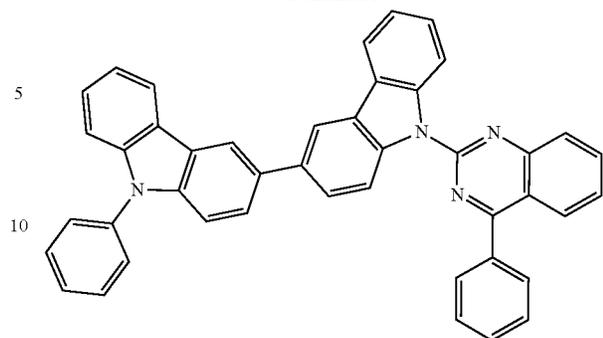
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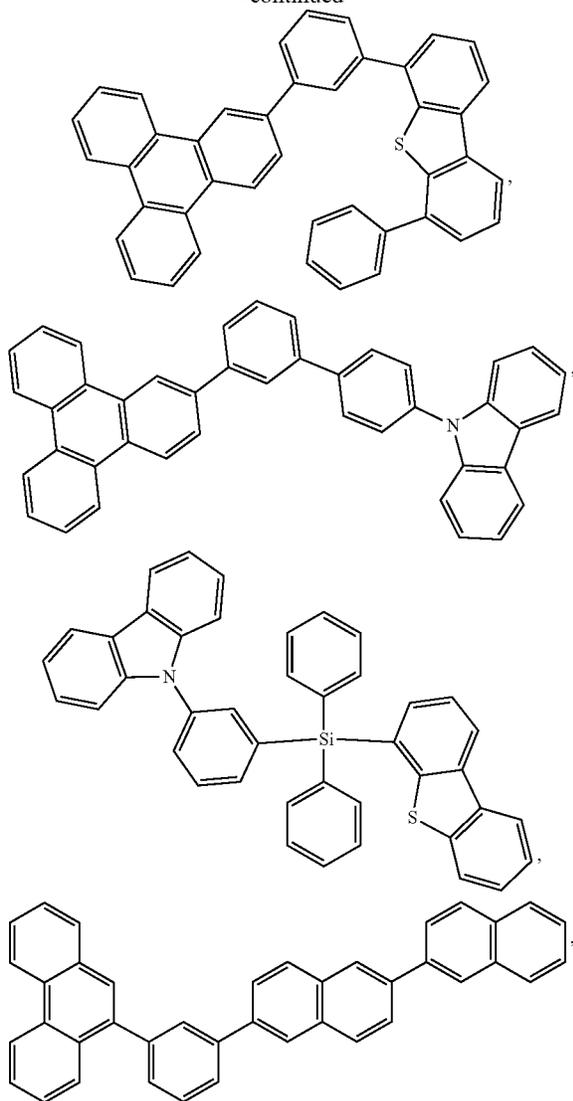
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and combinations thereof.

19. A consumer product comprising an organic light-emitting device (OLED) comprising:

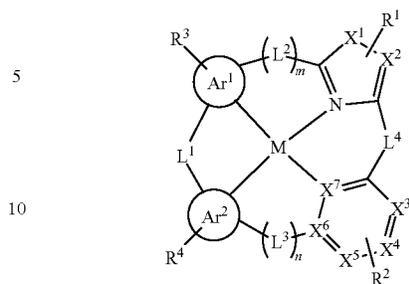
an anode;

a cathode; and

an organic layer, disposed between the anode and the cathode, comprising a compound having a formula:

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Formula I



wherein M is Pt or Pd;

wherein Ar¹ and Ar² are each independently a 5-membered or 6-membered aromatic ring;

wherein X¹ is selected from the group consisting of NR, BR, O, S, CRR', SiRR';

wherein X² is C;

wherein X³ to X⁷ are each independently a C or N;

wherein L¹ is a direct bond;

wherein L², L³, and L⁴ are each independently selected from the group consisting of NR, BR, O, S, CRR', SiRR', alkyl, cycloalkyl, and combinations thereof;

wherein m and n are each independently an integer of 0 or 1, and m+n is at least 1;

wherein when n is 1, X⁶ is C;

wherein R¹ to R⁴ each independently represent mono to a maximum possible number of substitutions, or no substitution; and

wherein each of R¹ to R⁴, R, and R' is independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, deuterium, halogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, silyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, heteroalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acyl, carbonyl, carboxylic acid, ester, nitrile, isonitrile, sulfanyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, phosphino, and combinations thereof; and wherein any two substituents are optionally joined or fused into a ring.

20. The consumer product of claim 19, wherein the consumer product is selected from the group consisting of a flat panel display, a computer monitor, a medical monitor, a television, a billboard, a light for interior or exterior illumination and/or signaling, a heads-up display, a fully or partially transparent display, a flexible display, a laser printer, a telephone, a mobile phone, a tablet, a phablet, a personal digital assistant (PDA), a wearable device, a laptop computer, a digital camera, a camcorder, a viewfinder, a micro-display (a display that is less than 2 inches diagonal), a 3-D display, a virtual reality or augmented reality display, a vehicle, a video wall comprising multiple displays tiled together, theater or stadium screen, and a sign.

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